Start of The Circle Collection

AR 7130

Sys #. 000198607

LEO BAECK INSTITUTE
Center for Jewish History
15 West 16th Street
New York, NY 10011

Phone: (212) 744-6400
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AR 7130 1/1 The Circle Collection, 1942-1967 B 28/4

Organisationen, The Circle [illegible]AR - C 3086
(society of refugee architects, 7130
planners and designers in London)

1943-67(mainly 1945-51) c. 2 inches

1-58. Circulars to the membership(mainly invitations to meetings 1947-67(mainly 1948-51
59.-71. Correspondence including a letter from Norman Bentwich 1946-67
72- Rules of the Circle with revisions
73-74.Membership lists 1956-58

Cross-refs: 1. The Circle 2. Beruf,Architekt
3. Emigration 1933-45 4. Juden Laender England

2. Karte Organisationen, The Circle AR-C 3086
7130

75-79. Poems and humorous speeches for Circle celebrations (German) 1949-55

80-81. Printed material of the Council of Industrial Design 1946

82-96. Reports by circle members on methods of bricklaying and on design in various parts of German, Austria and Hungary (1945-46?)- 1 inch

97-101. Miscellaneous including one eulogy for a member

Circulars to
Membership
(Remarks
Invitations to
meetings
1947-67.
48-51 52 items

THE CIRCLE
Hon.Sec. H.J.Meiffenberg.
315 Upper Richmond Road,S.W.
Putney 8099

23th January 1947.

Dear Sir,

The Annual General Meeting of "The Circle" will be held on Wednesday, 19th February 1947 at 8.0 p.m. at Mr. Ruheman's Studio, 17a Belsize Square, N.W.

A G E N D A

1. Secretary's report.

2. A vote will be taken on the following amendments to the Rules proposed by Mr. Meyer and Mr. Rosenthal, then on those moves the wording of which will reach the Secretary by Saturday, 1st February;

(a) That No.3 of the Rules of "The Circle" be amended to read as follows;

> "The Circle is directed by a Committee of 10 which form an Acting Committee of 5 by the active members of the Committee resigning alternatively each year, the vacancies being filled by election at the Annual General Meeting of members. The resigning members may be re-elected for one more term of two years; after this term one year has to elapse before they are eligible again."

June 6
12 March 1947

(b) That No.5 of the Rules of "The Circle" be amended to read as follows;

> "The Membership fee is to be fixed annually at the General Meeting of members by a Simple Majority."

3. Election of 5 members of the Committee - Election procedure;

Please find enclosed a list of members from which the names of those remaining on the Committee have been deleted. Put a cross against those five which you want to be on the Committee, put the list in the enclosed envelope and put the envelope not marked in any way into the second envelope together

with a slip containing your name. Voting is done by placing the 2nd envelope on the table at the Meeting. You may send it by post to the Secretary who will act as the Agent at the Meeting. Take care to observe these rules strictly or your vote will not be valid.

4. Any other business.

Yours faithfully,

H.J. ADDELFANG

THE CIRCLE
Hon.Sec. H. J. Reifenberg
315 Upper Richmond Rd. S.W.
Putney 8099

Dear Member,

Please find below a short report of the General Meeting held on February 12th. As there was not the prescribed quorum the amendments proposed (the wording of which you have received) could not be put to the vote of the meeting. According to the constitution a new meeting will be held on March 12 when votes will be taken irrespective of members present. At that meeting further urgent questions as to future activities will be discussed. Your attendance would be most welcome.

On February 26 Miss Schoenderff will lead a discussion on "Professional Information Services in this country".

Both meetings at Mr.Ruhemann's Studio,17a,Belsize Sq., N.W.3., at 8 p.m.

Report of General Meeting
held on February 12th,1947.

Present: 13 members. In the chair: Mr.Lesser.

1.The Secretary's report was read and approved. A vote of thanks to the Secretary was proposed by Mr.Freud & Mr.Ruhemann and carried.

2.There was no quorum for the amendments proposed. A new General Meeting was fixed for March 12th.

3.Election of 5 Committee Members. Mr.Lesser, Mr. Reifenberg and Miss Klinger formed the Election Committee.

20 Members have voted, all entitled to vote. The results were as follows:

Mr. Jaretzki	13	votes
Mr. Rosenthal	11	"
Mr. Herrmann	9	"
Mr. Freud	7	"
Mr. Wallesz	7	"
Mr. Wolfsohn	7	"

the rest of the votes being split among various members. Mr.Freud resigned in favour of Mr.Wallesz & Mr. Wolfsohn. Mr. Jaretzki,Mr.Rosenthal,Mr.Herrmann,Mr.Wallesz and Mr.Wolfsohn are therefore elected as members of the Committee.

4.A number of further questions were discussed(Where to hold future meetings. Contact with British Colleagues, etc)

The Hon.Secretary

THE CIRCLE.

Hon.Sec. H.J. Reifenberg.
315, Upper Richmond Road,
S.W.15. Phone: Put.8099.

13th January, 1948.

Dear Member,

The Annual General Meeting of the Circle will be held on Tuesday, the 27th January, 1948 at 6.0 p.m. at Mr. Ruhemann's Studio, 17a, Belsize Square, N.W. 3. Your attendance would be welcome.

AGENDA.

1. Secretary's Report.

2. Election of Five Members of the Committee.

The five members who have to resign in turn are:-

Mr. Frankel.
Mr. Lesser.
Mr. Rachlis.
Mr. Reifenberg.
Mr. Ruhemann.

All except Mr. Ruhemann have served on the Committee for two successive terms of two years and are therefore not eligible again before the next elections according to the Amendment passed at the beginning of this year.

Election Procedure.

Please find enclosed a list of Members (from which the names of those remaining on the Committee and of those not eligible have been deleted). Put a cross against those five which you want to be on the Committee, put the list in the enclosed envelope and put the envelope not marked in any way, into the second envelope, together with a slip containing your name. Voting is done by placing the second envelope on the table at the Meeting. You may send it by post to the Secretary who will act as the Agent at the Meeting. Take care to observe these rules strictly or your vote will not be valid.

No members are entitled to vote who have not paid their membership fee in full. Those members who have not done so so far are urgently requested to do it before the meeting. They will find a reminder enclosed with this letter.

3. Any Other Business.

Yours faithfully,

H. J. REIFENBERG.

Hon. Secretary.

THE CIRCLE. 2/48

Hon. Secretary Hans Meyer
33, Mountfield Road, N.3.

Dear Member, February 13th. 1948.

The following passage was erroneously omitted in our recent report of the Annual Meeting:

Reifenberg announced that, while retiring from the Committee, he wished also to hand over his post as Honorary Secretary, although both posts are not, by strict rules, linked up with each other. The resignation was accepted, and a vote of thanks for his highly appreciated services through the first difficult five years unanimously carried.

Our next Meeting Tuesday, Feb. 17th, 6.15 p.m. sharp.

The Circle will meet, contrary to usage, on Feb. 17th. in response to the kind invitation by our member Ascher who will show us over an

Exhibition at the Town Hall Walthamstow, Forest Road, E.17.

The exhibition includes Master Models for Satellite Towns Harlow (Civic Centre) and Knutsford; Reconstruction Scheme for Walthamstow; Diagrams and Photos of Blocks of Flats, also from other Countries (Switzerland, Stuttgart etc.)

Trolleybus 623 (5d) from Manor House Underground.

Supper will be available after the meeting at a nearby restaurant.

Those not able to attend will kindly note that the exhibition will remain open daily till 9 p.m., until Saturday 21st. inst.

Our member Walles passed the Final Examination of the R.I.B.A. So did, a few months ago, our member Herrmann. To both we wish to convey our sincerest congratulations.

H. Meyer,

Hon. Secretary.

T H E C I R C L E

Hon.Secr. Hans Meyer
33, Mountfield Road, N.3.
Phone FIN 0143.

Dear Member, March 5th. 1948

Our Last Meeting

of Feb. 17th. at the Master Model Exhibition at Walthamstow was attended by eleven members, despite appalling traffic conditions. Ascher and Ochs, the two "Resident Members", added, by way of much valuable inside information, to the interest of that extremely well displayed exhibition.

Future Meetings.

The studio of our friend Ruhemann to whom we owe sincere gratitude for his hospitality will not be available any longer. Until a new permanent home has been found (suggestions are invited) several members kindly have offered to receive us at their homes.

We have pleasure in announcing that our first host will be our friend Ernest B. FRIEDMAN. We will meet on

Tuesday, March 9th, at 6.00 p.m.

in his Showroom 92, George Street, off Baker Street

and listen to his talk on "The Development of Interior Decoration."

The problems will then be discussed over the supper-table at the Portman Restaurant, No. 1, Baker Street.

Apologies

to HERRMANN whose Final Examination actually dates much farther back than we recently reported. He has, in the meantime, become a Registered Architect and been elected A.R.I.B.A.

Hans Meyer,

Hon. Secr.

T H E C I R C L E 4/48

Hon. Secr. Hans Meyer
33, Mountfield Road, N.3.
Phone FIN 0143.

20th. March 1948.

Our last Meeting.

15 members gathered together in Friedmann's cosy Showroom. He had taken his duties as a host so seriously that he provided ample refreshments for his guests and even afterwards had a table reserved at Portman House where 10 took their meals - Chief reason for our gratitude was his most interesting survey of the History of Interior Decoration as seen in the light of his own experiences during half a century, interwoven with many a happy memory of persons, events and exhibitions of bygone times.

Future Meetings.

There will be no meeting until after Easter, that is on Tuesday April the 13th. Full particulars will be announced in time.

New Membership.

Mr. R. Herz, of 11, Allfarthing Lane, S.W.18, introduced by Mr. Lesser, has applied for membership. He will be considered elected unless any objection has been raised in writing within 14 days from receipt of this notice.

Competition.

Your attention is drawn to the Competition for a Letterhead, full particulars of which are given in the enclosed announcement.

List of Members.

A new issue of this list is in course of preparation. In order to check on our present list, members are requested to fill in and return the hereunder attached slip.

(sgd) Hans Meyer,
Hon. Secretary.

Please cut here and return----------

Surname and Chr. Name

Address and Phone No.

Degree and Occupation (some information such as "Independant Arch" or "Employed by..." or "Not in the archit. profession" etc. would be appreciated).

T H E C I R C L E
Hon. Secr. Hans Meyer.
33, Mountfield Road, N.3.
Phone FIN 0143.

The Committee invites all members to participate in a

COMPETITION FOR A LETTERHEAD OF "THE CIRCLE".

Conditions:

1. The Letterhead is meant for a sheet of 8" width. It shall consist of the words "THE CIRCLE" and can be combined with an EMBLEM. It must be in one colour and easily printable by line block even on bad paper. The name and address of the Honorary Secretary is to be included as part of the design.

2. Entries shall consist of (a) a full size lay-out sketch showing also a date and the first few lines of a fictitious letter in which a special MOTTO is to be included.
(b) a finished drawing of the EMBLEM (if any) ready for reproduction.

3. Entries shall reach the Honorary Secretary not later than on Saturday, May 1st.

4. An accompanying sealed envelope shall bear outside the same MOTTO, inside name and address of the competitor.

5. In order not to loose the opportunity of one single member's participating in the competition no individual assessors will be appointed. The final decision will be made by the members through majority vote during an exhibition of all entries at two successive meetings.

6. A Prize is offered for the chosen design in the form of a Book or subscription to a Magazine up to the value of 4 gns. according to the wish of the prizewinner.

7. The chosen design will be used in the future.

8. The Committee trusts every member will make it a point of honour to compete to their best ability. A member may submit several designs.

On behalf of the
General Committee:

March 20th. 1948

(sgd.) Meyer, Rosenthal, Wolfson.

T H E C I R C L E 6/48

Hon. Secr. Hans Meyer
33, Mountfield Road, N.3.
Phone FIN 0143.

April 22nd 1948

Our last Meeting April 13th.

Seventy listeners, three quarters of them guests, followed, at the Courtauld Institute of Arts, attentively Mr. RUHEMANN'S lucid lecture on "Cleaning of Old Paintings" which was accompanied by many lantern slides showing a cross section of the National Gallery Exhibition. A vivid discussion ensured. Our sincere gratitude is due to Mr. Ruhemann. The charming atmosphere of the beautiful Adams building lent additional glamour to this Circle-Evening.

Our next Meetings.

Both at our new Permanent Home, No. 1, Broadhurst Gardens, Entrance from Greencroft Gardens, nr. Finchley Road Met. Station.

1) Tuesday, April 27th. 6.30 p.m.

Date as announced, but Mr. Rachlis will not then be able to attend. Topics of general interest will be discussed.

2) Tuesday, May 11th. 6.30. p.m.

(a) The postponed talk by Mr. RACHLIS on Modern French Art.

(b) First exhibition of all entries for the Letterhead-Competition. Members will vote for the prize to be awarded.

New Member.

We welcome as a new member Mr. R. HERZ, of 95, Ashbourne Road, Mitcham Surrey, introduced by Mr. Lesser.

Letterhead-Competition.

The last day for entries to reach the Hon. Secr. has been extended to May 10th. (Letterhead on sheet 6" wide, first lines of typewritten fictitious letter containing a motto, Emblem, if any, apart double size, accompanying sealed envelope, outside motto, inside name of competitor.)

Membership Fees.

Those in arrears will find a cross to this paragraph. The annual fee is ½ guinea. A voluntary doubling of this amount from independent members will be appreciated.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary.

T H E C I R C L E

7/48

Hon. Secr. Hans Meyer
33, Mountfield Road, N.3.
Phone FIN 0143

May 15th. 1948.

Our last Meetings

April 27th: 10 Members and one guest just "talked shop". Topics discussed included Exhibitions, Industrial Design and Craftsmanship, Admissibility of Imitations etc.

May 11th: Mr. RACHLIS talked with profound knowledge on Modern French Art, surveying the last forty years, and showed many fine reproductions. Those attending, 13 members and two guests, listened with great interest and took part in the following lively discussion.

Letterhead Competition.

The response by members was not overwhelming. But the seven entries submitted make good by high quality what they lack in quantity. The first vote was taken by the 13 members attending on May. 11th. More members are hoped to take this opportunity at the second exhibition when the successful competitor's name will be disclosed.

Our First Spring Excursion.

Saturday May 22nd to Winchester (interesting old Town, Cathedral, College, Round Table). Waterloo Dep. 11.30 a.m., Arr. 12.59.p.m. Back: Dep. 7.31. p.m. Arr. 9.46. p.m. - Members, with relatives and friends meet 20 min. before departure opposite platform, with return tickets (17/11d). Sandwiches for lunch advisable. Other meals will be taken at Winchester. Wolfsohn will lead.

Our Next Meeting.

Tuesday May 25th, 6.30.p.m. at No.1, Broadhurst Gardens

(a) Report by ROSENTHAL on the British Industries Fair

(b) Second Exhibition of the Letterhead Competition.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

Hon. Secr. Hans Meyer
33, Mountfield Road, N.3.
Phone FIN 0143.

June 4th., 1948

Letterhead Competition

The winning entry with the motto "1948" was submitted by HARRY ROSENTHAL to whom we extend our hearty congratulations and sincere thanks His design scored 7 votes out of 15. Two runners-up, with the mottoes "C-in-C." and "Medal" scored 3 each. The non-successful competitors are also thanked for their valuable contributions. We look forward with satisfaction to producing the new letterhead on our future announcements.

Our last Meeting May 25th.

H. ROSENTHAL gave an interesting survey on the B.I.F. Ten members attended and took part in a lively discussion on this new medium of artistic expression, its scopes and limitations for the architect.

Excursion to Winchester May 22nd.

Four members and two lady guests were met at the station by a resident friend, Alexander KURZ whom many of us will remember from former times. Our gratitude is due to Mr. Kurz for his hospitality at his charming flat and his guidance through many attractive sights of "his" town.

Our next Meetings, at No.1, Broadhurst Gardens, at 6.30 p.m.

1) Tuesday June 8th: F. MARCUS will talk on his experiences as a Teacher of Arts and Crafts.

2) Tuesday June 22nd: A topic of general interest will be discussed. No further invitation will be issued for this meeting.

Summer Recess.

No meetings will be held during July and August. Our best wishes to all members for cheerful holidays.

Our next Excursion.

1) Saturday June 12th: A joint visit to the Open Air Exhibition of Sculpture at Battersea Park. Meeting at 3 p.m. within the exhibition grounds. (Bus 137 from Knightsbridge is recommended.)

2) Saturday July 10th. A visit to Cambridge is planned. This early announcement should enable members to arrange in time for their participation, with relatives and friends. Cheap return tickets (11/8 instead of 15/11) are available for at least eight persons taking part. Further details will be announced in due course.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary.

THE CIRCLE

Hon. Secr. Hans Meyer
33, Mountfield Road, N.3.
Phone FIN 0143

10/48

23rd September, 1948

Dear Member,

It has been found that Tuesday, the usual day for our meetings, often coincides with meetings of other professional bodies. So does Wednesday which was our day during the first years. It has, therefore, been decided by the General Committee to hold our

Future Meetings on Thursdays.

Again the second and fourth Thursday each month will be chosen, that is October 14th and 28th, November 11th and 25th etc. Will members please make an advance note for these days.

The First Meeting after the summer recess will not yet wholly conform with this new rule and be held on the fifth Thursday, of this month, that is

Thursday, 30th September, 6.30 p.m.

at No. 1, Broadhurst Gardens, near Finchley Road Met. Station, our permanent home which, by the way, will by then be newly decorated. The discussion is to be devoted to the

Planning of the Winter Programme.

The General Committee, in its recent meeting, emphasised their desire to have all members express their opinions and give their suggestions as to our future activities. Members are also expected to offer reports or lectures on topics in which they specialise and others may be interested, or introduce guests who might be able and willing to give such lectures. A further suggestion brought forward deals with exhibitions of works of art by individual members.

A numerous attendance at this meeting will be greatly appreciated.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary.

Hot meals are available

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THE CIRCLE

11/48

HONORARY SECRETARY
HANS MEYER
33 MOUNTFIELD ROAD
LONDON · N.3
Telephone FINchley 0143

October 7th 1948

Our new Letterhead,

The winning entry by Harry ROSENTHAL in our competition, appears for the first time on this announcement. The success of this design was certainly due, apart from its artistic merits, also to the incidental introduction of a SUBTITLE to our name, often demanded but never attained so far. This shortcoming was very wittily illustrated by the "fictitious letter" that had to accompany the design. It ran as follows:

"Mrs Clare Voyant, The Hon. Secretary, Union of Spiritualist Circles, Second Sight Street, New City.

Dear Madam, Thanking you for your cordial invitation, it is with regret that I must disappoint you regarding the proposed affiliation. I readily admit that the somewhat non-descript title of our Association is apt to mislead but, as you will now see from the above letterhead, the nature of our interests ..."

Our last Meeting Sept. 30th

Was attended by 14 members. Our home has now been redecorated by FRIEDMANN with all his charm and personal touch. He showed us round and was warmly congratulated on his achievement.

Our recently announced decision to hold future meetings on Thursdays has proved a "reckoning without the host," as no room is available on these days. The members, accordingly decided the new rule to be withdrawn and Tuesdays reinstated.

The discussion about further activities promised a series of interesting lectures to come. Much "shop talking" was done in between and continued at the supper table at which all but one took part.

Please note: Meetings will be held in future, as before, on

T U E S D A Y S ,

not Thursdays, as recently announced. But the usual turn of 2nd and 4th such days each month cannot immediately be reintroduced. The next dates will be October 19th, November 2nd, 16th and 30th. From December 14th onwards the old rule will be followed again.

Our next Meeting will be at No.1, Broadhurst Gardens, near Finchley Road Met. Station, entrance from Greencroft Gardens, on

Tuesday, Oct. 19th, 6.30 p.m.

JARETZKI will report on the T.U.C. COMPETITION, in which he and other members of The Circle took part. This competition aroused uncommon interest throughout the profession and was contested by 83 entries which were exhibited recently.

Guests are welcome

Hot meals are available

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

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THE CIRCLE

HONORARY SECRETARY
HANS MEYER
33 MOUNTFIELD ROAD
LONDON N.3
Telephone FINchley 0143

12/48

October 23th 1948

Our last Meeting, Oct. 19th

was devoted to the T.U.C. Memorial Building Competition. The number of entries, by the way, was 187, not 83 as erroneously given in our announcement. JARETZKI discussed the winning design and a few others and explained his own. So did REIFENBERG, also a competitor, in the ensuing discussion. 15 members attended.

Our next Meetings, always on Thursdays, 6.30 p.m., at No.1, Broadhurst Gardens, entrance Greencroft Gds., near Finchley Road Tube Station:

A) November 2nd: The theme will be -

The British Exhibition in Copenhagen.

Mr. F.L. STEVEN, introduced by Herrmann, a London journalist who went out to Copenhagen to organise the press has kindly promised to talk on his experiences. Others who visited Copenhagen and designed stands will, it is hoped, also attend to discuss the artistic side and recount their impressions, including those from a visit to Stockholm.

B) November 16th: Mr. Jack WHITTLE A.R.I.B.A., an expert on Town Planning, introduced by Ascher, has kindly consented to give us a talk on

The Planning Process.

No further announcement will be issued for this meeting. Our next dates will be November 30th and December 14th. Particulars to follow..

Guests are welcome. Hot meals are available.

An Exhibition is planned of Works of Art, other than architectural designs, by our members under the heading:

"Architects' Sidelines and Hobbies".

These may include paintings, drawings, etchings, sculpture, models, posters, photographs etc, not excluding perspectives etc. Offers for entries are invited from those able to contribute.

Recommendations within The Circle have, in several instances known to us, resulted in members finding new jobs. This very welcome development could still be furthered if more such cases were brought to our knowledge, either as accomplished facts, or as enquiries for suitable persons for any vacancies. Members should also inform us of their availability. Every information will be treated confidentially.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS · PLANNERS · DESIGNERS

THE CIRCLE

13/48

HONORARY SECRETARY
HANS MEYER
33 HOUNTFIELD ROAD
LONDON · N.3
Telephone FINchley 0143

November 22nd 1948

It is with deep regret that we have to report the death of our esteemed member

P. L. VAGO

Reg. Arch., R.I.B.A. Dipl. - The death occurred some time ago but was not made known to us until recently. We have sent a letter of condolence to the widow.

At our last two Meetings

members were privileged to hear talks from distinguished English guests. On November 2nd Mr. F.L. STEVENS gave a charming chat on Copenhagen in relation to the British Exhibition, also on Stockholm, and covered a wide field of personal experiences and observations as a journalist, organiser and art-lover. The discussion was lead by RACHLIS and, as a guest, F.H. GROSS, formerly from Vienna, both of whom had also visited those places.

On November 16th Mr. JACK WHITTLE F.R.I.B.A. was the guest-speaker. He outlined, in a manner as expert as fascinating, the Town Planning Process, occasionally referring to the New Stevenage Town plan which he laid before a highly interested audience. Both sceptical and encouraging opinions were expressed in the ensuing discussion.
Both meetings were attended by 14 each, including 4 and 3 guests resp.

Our next two Meetings

both at No.1, Broadhurst Gardens, Entrance from Greencroft Gds., near Finchley Road Tube Station, on Tuesdays, 6.30 p.m.

A) November 30th: Our member F.V. BURK who is now working with the architects Prof. Sir Patriek Abercrombie and R. Nickson and is to leave, on their behalf, by the end of the year for Nigeria will give an account of his firm's and his own experience on

Building in the Tropics.

B) December 14th: Our member F. RUHEMANN will lead a discussion on

Sound Proofing

Guests are welcome.

These oft-repeated words should be interpreted by members - either by supplying names and addresses of those they wish to be invited, - or: by asking for some extra announcement-sheets they will forward themselves.

No further announcement

will be made for above two meetings, after which there will be a Christmas recess until January 11th.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

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THE CIRCLE

14/48

HONORARY SECRETARY
HANS MEYER
33 MOUNTFIELD ROAD
LONDON · N.3
Telephone FINchley 0143

December 20th 1948

Our last Meetings

Sufferings (November 30th): Suffering from bronchitis, our member BURK excused himself from giving his promised talk.- Suffering from dense fog the meeting itself was attended only by three steadfast members (not including the Hon. Secr.) who after a nice cup of coffee soon dispersed. So did the fog next day.

December 14th: Nine members attended and contributed valuable informations in a spirited discussion on Sound Proofing, initiated by RUHEMANN.

Farewell.

The Circle will be deprived of the opportunity of hearing the postponed talk by our member BURK on Tropical Building. He is to embark before the New Year for South Rhodesia (not Nigeria, as was first intended). We wish him God-speed for his important and interesting work.

The Annual General Meeting

will be held on January 11th. A formal invitation will be issued in due course.

Motions for amendments of the Rules must be notified to all members eight days before the Annual General Meeting. They should therefore be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary not later than

December 27th.

They cannot be voted on, unless at least two thirds of all members (at present 22 out of 32) are attending, and need a two thirds' majority to be passed.

Motions, concerning membership fees and others, not implying amendments of the Rules, are not subject to these restrictions.

Elections of five members of the Committee for the next two years are being prepared, to take place at the Annual General Meeting. The lists will be sent out together with the invitations.

No second meeting will be held in December. We wish all members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

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THE CIRCLE

15/48

HONORARY SECRETARY
HANS MEYER
33 MOUNTFIELD ROAD
LONDON · N.3
Telephone FINchley 0143

December 31st 1948

Invitation for the Annual General Meeting of The Circle

on Tuesday, January 11th 1949, 6.30 p.m.

at No.1, Broadhurst Gdns., near Finchley Rd. Tube Station.

Agenda:
1. Report by the Honorary Secretary.
2. Report by the specially appointed Honorary Auditor (Ascher), and discharge of the Honorary Secretary.
3. Motions by members.
4. Election of five members of the Committee.
5. Any other business.

Ad (3) Motions: The following motion has been tabled by the members Meyer, Rosenthal and Wolfsohn:

"That Para 6 of the Rules be amended to the effect that the quorum for the validity of decisions at General Meetings concerning alterations of the Rules be reduced from two thirds to one half of the members".

Ad (4) Elections: Five members of the Committee (Ascher, Freud, Friedmann, Meyer, Ruhemann) are to remain in office for another year. The five others (Jarteski, Rosenthal, Wolfsohn, Walles, Herrmann) are to resign after two years of office. The first three are not now eligible after two consecutive 2-year terms, Walles has resigned, Herrmann is eligible again.

Enclosed are: a list of all members eligible, and two envelopes. Proceed as follows:

(a) Put a cross in the list against the names of those five you wish to be on the Committee for the next two years. Lists with less than 5 crosses are valid, with more than 5 are not.

(b) Slip list into the smaller envelope, seal, but do not mark outside.

(c) Put this envelope, and a slip with your name, into the larger envelope and seal.

(d) Either: place this envelope on the table at the election, - or: post it to the Hon. Secr. who will act for you.

Members are urgently requested to attend this important meeting so that the minimum number of 22 may be reached.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary.

THE CIRCLE

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15/48

HONORARY SECRETARY
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5. Any other business.

Ad (3) Motions: The following motion has been tabled by the members Meyer, Rosenthal and Wolfsohn:

"That Para 6 of the Rules be amended to the effect that the quorum for the validity of decisions at General Meetings concerning alterations of the Rules be reduced from two thirds to one half of the members".

Ad (4) Elections: Five members of the Committee (Ascher, Freud, Friedmann, Meyer, Ruhemann) are to remain in office for another year. The five others (Jarteski, Rosenthal, Wolfsohn, Walles, Herrmann) are to resign after two years of office. The first three are not now eligible after two consecutive 2-year terms, Walles has resigned, Herrmann is eligible again.

Enclosed are: a list of all members eligible, and two envelopes. Proceed as follows:

(a) Put a cross in the list against the names of those five you wish to be on the Committee for the next two years. Lists with less than 5 crosses are valid, with more than 5 are not.

(b) Slip list into the smaller envelope, seal, but do not mark outside.

(c) Put this envelope, and a slip with your name, into the larger envelope and seal.

(d) Either: place this envelope on the table at the election, - or: post it to the Hon. Secr. who will act for you.

Members are urgently requested to attend this important meeting so that the minimum number of 22 may be reached.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary.

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THE CIRCLE

HONORARY SECRETARY
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1/49

January 17th 1949

The Annual General Meeting

was held on January 11th in the presence of 14 members. The Honorary Secretary gave his report (as printed separately).

Ascher, specially appointed to examine the accounts, confirmed the Balance Sheet (also printed separately) to be correct, and moved the discharge of the Hon. Secr. which was carried unanimously.

The motion by three members for an amendment of the Rules was postponed for an extraordinary General Meeting to be called for this purpose since not two thirds of all members were in attendance.

Votes of thanks were moved and carried unanimously for the five resigning members of the Committee, especially for Rosental and Wolfsohn from the Inner Committee, and for the Honorary Secretary.

For the election of five new members of the Committee 25 voting lists were handed in. One was rejected for showing six names. The result was (number of votes in brackets).

Herrmann	19
Richlis	17
Lesser	16
Marcus	15
Schoendorff	13

All elected members have accepted the nomination. The five members remaining on the Committee for another year are: Ascher, Freud, Friedmann, Meyer, Ruhemann.

Our next Meeting

will be held Jan. 25th, 6.30 p.m. at No.1, Broadhurst Gardens.

A) Extraordinary General Meeting: The amendment by three members, as promulgated in last announcement, will be discussed. A vote can be taken irrespective of the number of members attending.

B) Report by Freud on practical questions from the

Town and Country Planning Act 1947

with special reference to "Development".

Guests are welcome. Hot meals are available.

Contributions

for 1949 are now due. The Hon. Secr. would appreciate an early payment by cheque (on his name) or by cash at meetings. The amount remains half guinea p.a., to be doubled voluntarily by those independent.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary.

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February 3rd 1949

The Inner Committee.

LESSER and RUHEMANN have been appointed to form, together with the Honorary Secretary, the Inner Committee which is to conduct the current affairs of The Circle.

Our last Meeting, January 25th.

A) The Extraordinary General Meeting was attended by 9 members. The motion for an amendment of the Rules was defeated.

B) In the presence of, by now, 12 members FREUD explained, with his profound knowledge and wide experience, some important features of the Town and Country Planning Act 1947 and the new Landlord and Tenant (Rent Control) Bill. In his opinion especially the latter will even more restrict the scope of the private architect and all but preclude conversions in future.

Our next Meeting

will be held on February 8th, 6.30 p.m. at No.1, Broadhurst Gardens.

At the request of several members the discussion on

Sound Proofing

which was started at our meeting on December 14th 1948 will be continued.

Guests are welcome

Hans Meyer
Honorary Secretary

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3/49

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February 16th 1949

Our last Meeting, February 8th.

Further questions relating to Sound Proofing were eagerly and profitably discussed despite the small attendance of only seven.

Our next Meetings, both Tuesdays at 6.30 p.m.

at No.1, Broadhurst Gardens, near Finchley Road Tube Station:

A) February 22nd: We are glad to announce another talk by our member

Max Lossos

whose previous lectures on heating questions are still well remembered. He will, this time, speak on District Heating.

B) March 8th: A topic of general interest will be discussed. Members are requested to suggest and prepare any such topics in advance.

No further announcements will be made for above two meetings. Guests are welcome.

Important and urgent!

Exhibition "Architects' Sidelines and Hobbies".

The plan of an art exhibition by members found, on its first announcement October 28th 48, an immediate response in the way of numerous preliminary offers, and is now to be definitely shaped.

Members are requested to enter their works on the enclosed questionnaire as early and as completely as possible.

In this questionnaire a tentative, though certainly not exhaustive enumeration of any conceivable type of art is given. The return should show the number of available works under the different headings.

On the result thus obtained will depend the decision whether the works will be shown in one comprehensive exhibition or at several occasions, and if so, whether there will be one-man shows or the works subdivided according to techniques (paintings, drawings etc.) or subject-matters (portraits, architecture etc.).

The appropriate number of contributions by any member will then be fixed. The choice itself will rest with the artist's own judgement.

Architectural designs would fit in the scheme only on account of their artistic representation.

Any exhibition will be private and shown only at our meetings.

Enclosed questionnaire.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

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March 16th 1949

Our last Meetings.

February 22nd: Our member MAX LOSSOS gave a thoroughly prepared and highly instructive survey on District Heating, and elucidated many further points during the ensuing discussion. Our thanks are due to Lossos, but also our apologies for the very scant attendance which included, apart from the speaker and 2 guests, only 8 members.

March 8th: 5 members discussed professional matters.

Our next Meeting.

No date has yet been fixed. There will be no meeting on March 22nd, as first intended. Instead the General Committee will meet on that day to discuss the causes of, and remedies against, the disturbing decline in attendance as shown by the above quoted latest figures, also that of 7 on February 8th.

Our Tuesday meetings coinciding with lectures by other bodies, e.g. the R.I.B.A., have been suggested as a cause for the small attendances. Also a later hour, say 8 to 10 p.m., after supper may have to be considered. The Hon. Secr. would appreciate hearing the views of members before the date for the Committee Meeting.

Reminders.

1) Questionnaire for the proposed Exhibition of Works of Art: Members are requested to return the questionnaire at their earliest convenience.

2) Annual Contribution (Half Guinea in principle): Members still in arrears will find a cross against this paragraph. Two crosses indicate previous voluntary payment of One Guinea. Early payment by cheque or Postal Order would be appreciated.

Personal.

Our member F.A. RUHEMANN, M.Inst.R.A., has been elected Licentiate of the R.I.B.A.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

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5/49
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April 4th 1949

The General Committee

met on March 22nd. Nine of the ten members attended. Ways and means were discussed to overcome the lately observed drop in attendance and slackening of members' interest in the activities of The Circle. Two important measures have been adopted:

(1) MEETINGS.

In order to facilitate attendance, meetings will be held tentatively:
(a) once a month only.
(b) from 8 to 10 p.m. (Those wishing to have their meals on the premises meet an hour earlier.)
(c) not on Tuesdays at which day most other professional bodies hold their lectures. Our days will be fixed individually and announced well ahead.

(2) ANNUAL DINNER.

In order to create a special occasion to which all members may feel equally attracted a new feature is to be introduced in our activities,

a Social Gathering with Ladies

which is being planned for Friday May 20th, 7.30 p.m. The entrance fee will be 7/6 each which will not cover the actual costs, as wine and other commodities will be provided at the expense of the Circle treasure. - The programme, apart from the dinner, may include (a) the long planned exhibition "Architects' Sidelines and Hobbies", (b) a Cabaret, (c) a "Brains Trust", and is to be supplied entirely by members. - This preliminary note will be followed in due course by a precise programme and invitation.

We appeal to all members to help make this our first social event a success: Write or phone and make suggestions. - Offer your contribution and reveal your (or nearest relatives') talents, hitherto unknown to us, as musicians, performers, artistes. - Return the exhibition questionnaire. - Make a note of the day and invite your ladies, relatives and friends.

Our next Meeting

will be held Wednesday April 13th, 8 p.m. (note change of day and hour!) at No.1, Broadhurst Gardens, near Finchley Road Tube Station.

REIFENBERG will talk on Town Planning with special reference to

Road Planning.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

THE CIRCLE

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6/49

HONORARY SECRETARY
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April 25th 1949.

Our last Meeting, April 13th.

REIFENBERG explained with great knowledge the basic rules of Road Planning, as derived from experience and observation (surprisingly alike in different countries), scientifically developed and standardised. The practical importance of these rules for every planner was emphasised by the lively debate and many further questions asked. The attendance was 9, including 1 guest.

Our next Meeting

will be held at No.1, Broadhurst Gds., Wednesday, May 11th, 8.00 p.m Our member RUDOLF FRANKEL F.R.I.B.A. who has had many opportunities in this country to build factories (cf. Architects' Journal 14.4.49, Architectural Review April 49) will discuss

Industrial Building.

Annual Dinner.

The Circle will hold, in its seventh year, its first "annual" dinner. The special committee will do all in their power to make it a success but it will depend mainly on the response of the members whether the prefixe "annual" will be deserved in the future.

Special invitations will be sent out shortly. In the meantime please make a note of the date

Friday May 20th.

Membership.

Mr. Leo STRASS, a structural engineer who recently reached this country after escaping from Jugoslavia has applied for membership on introduction by LESSER. Except for objections by any member he will be admitted by the General Committee in due course.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

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The Annual Dinner 20th May 1949

was attended by 56 persons, exactly half of them ladies. 24 members were present, 17 with their wives. Other guests totalled 15.

The Dinner.

Our social meeting, the first of its kind, was styled "Annual Dinner", of course in anticipation of many happy returns. We believe that, in doing so, we have not been over-optimistic. We are confident that all the 56 persons who attended will gratefully remember this occasion. The banqueting room of "Goldhurst Hall" was only just large enough to accomodate the gay party. The dinner and the wine gave satisfaction to everybody, and all entertainments were fully appreciated.
RACHLIS, in a short speech, welcomed the guests and gave his observations about "Architects as Painting Amateurs". MEYLR whose stanzas had inaugurated the menu delivered a very funny quodlibet in "Spoonerisms". Miss SCHOENDORFF and FRIEDMANN, FREUD and RACHLIS made the "Brains Trust" a source of laughter. RUHMANN performed his sketch "How to be an Unbloody Alien" in a most successful disguise and brought the house down repeatedly.
There was general agreement that this new feature of annual dinners is an excellent means of strengthening the ties that make up our "Circle", and deserves every encouragement. Let us hope that the Annual Dinner has come to stay!

G.J.

Postscript:

So many visitors have asked for a copy of the above mentioned "Spoonerisms" that we have had them duplicated and are adding a copy to this report. The Circle would appreciate a voluntary contribution of about 1/6d to the extra cost thus incurred, to be sent as P.O. or in stamps to the Hon. Secr. - Thank you.

Continued on Page 2.

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The Exhibition

There are architects who do painting as a "Sideline or Hobby". There are others who strongly reject this definition and take their painting just as seriously as their architectural profession. There are even those who long for the day when they will have done with architecture and can devote the rest of their lives to pure art. This was the gist of the after-dinner speech of Rachlis, and the exhibition seemed to justify this attitude to a high degree. In fact, one may have wondered to how many of the exhibitors this remark might not have applied.

The exhibition included works by ten members: Attractive little coloured drawings by JAFFE and well made photos by WOLFSOHN did not go unnoticed despite a certain handicap by their small sizes and numbers.
RUHEMANN displayed good caricatures partially of famous persons, and other drawings, many of them published, ELISABETH KLINGER only very few but excellent studies of life models, also a printed pattern, and much travelled HERRMANN proved with vivid water colours, as widely spread over years as over European places, his gift true to family tradition.
ROSENTHAL was no surprise since the high quality of his lithos of which he exhibited a few (portraits and tree studies) is well known. Nor did one expect anything but the very highest standard from RACHLIS who showed an all too small number of his impressive water colours. With a characteristic gesture he displayed also a portrait-litho of about 40 years ago, only to prove that his style may have changed, but never his abilities.
ELLEN SCHOENDORFF sprang a surprise on all of us with a collection of highly interesting coloured fantasies in a sur-realistic manner.
The other two "discoveries" of the [illegible]

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7/49

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June 8th 1949.

Our last Meeting, May 11th.

Frankel had, at the last moment, to cancel his talk on Industrial Building, but those attending, 11 persons, including two guests, were hardly disappointed, for FREUD and RUHEMANN, on shortest notice, were kind enough to lead a discussion on another very important topic: "The Architect's Duties in Advising the Client on the Purchase of a Property".

Just the same morning two of those present had, in turn, an urgent request by a solicitor who wanted to "know all about" a house his client intended to buy that very afternoon. Both declined and now found their attitude amply justified by the discussion which emphasised the multiplicity of responsibilities confronting the architect. Such a task may take several days and involve tests which cannot be executed without the co-operation of other experts, such as plumbers, electricians etc.

Our next Meeting

will be held at No.1, Broadhurst Gdns., Wednesday, June 15th, 8 p.m. It is to be devoted to

Paper Sculpture.

This new art branch which is of special interest for the many of our members engaged on exhibition design was introduced to this country by Mr. LIPSKI, now in U.S.A. His former partner

GEORGE SKOLIMOWSKI

Senior Assistant at the Polish School of Architecture, London, who is carrying on this work ("Papiroplastica") will, with the assistance of his colleague Mr. Stefan OSIECKI, show some original works and photos and give a demonstration on the spot of the actual process. Guests are welcome.

New Membership.

We have pleasure in welcoming as a member Mr. Leo STRASS whose application was announced in our last circular letter.

Applications for membership have been received by Mrs. Helen PARNES who wishes to re-join "The Circle", introduced anew by H.Meyer, and Edgar HOENIG, L.R.I.B.A., M.Inst.R.A., introduced by F.A.Ruhemann and E.Friedmann. Both will be admitted unless objections reach the Hon. Secr. in due course.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

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8/49

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June 30th 1949

Our last Meeting 15th June

was devoted to "Papiroplastica". The announcement of this theme attracted the unusually high attendance of 24, all counted, including as many as 11 guests, rather overcrowding the small room at our disposal.

Both guest speakers, Mr. SKOLIMOWSKI who showed us the technique of this new art with astonishing skill and adroitness, and Mr. OSIECKI who did "all the talking" with great knowledge and insight kept the audience in close attention throughout the evening. Numerous photos, received with enthusiasm, proved the high artistic standard of the design attained by these two artists who, all too modestly, tried to pass over their own authorship to most of the works.

Rumour has it that many a new connection has been formed on that occasion and will, no doubt, one day result in some hitherto unwonted works by member architects engaged in commercial design.

Papersculpture has also been developed in a very amusing way for children's toys, as shown in a booklet "Zoocuts" (Publ. Foley House Press). Other publications are to be found in "Studio", some three years ago, "Graphis" in 1948 and some issues of "Display".

Our next Meeting

will be held Wednesday, 13th July, 8 p.m., at No.1, Broadhurst Gds. We shall have pleasure in greeting a visitor from abroad,

Mr. Ernesto HIRSCHMANN from Argentine,

a structural engineer who at present is in London and would like to meet continental colleagues. He is prepared to give a talk on

Building Conditions in Argentine.

This is another instance of The Circle performing one of its main functions, namely to provide a meeting-place for visitors from other countries. It would be appreciated if members joined our guest for supper an hour earlier.

NB: The management of Broadhurst Hall have informed us that the house is now fully licensed and hot meals are available at 3/0, 4/0 and 5/0 plus service-charge.

New Members.

We welcome, according to their applications as promulgated recently:

Mrs. Helen PARNES of 28, Lecland Way, N.W.10.

and Edgar HOENIG, L.R.I.B.A., M.Inst.R.A., of 15, Belsize Park, N.W.3.

Summer Recess.

No meetings will be held in August and September. We wish all our members pleasant holidays and hope to meet again early in October.

Hans Meyer
Honorary Secretary.

THE CIRCLE

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9/49

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September 14th 1949

Our future Meeting Place

will be again, as in former years, RUHEMANN'S STUDIO, 17A, Belsize Square. We trust members will welcome a return to these pleasanter surroundings who compare so favourably with our latest refuge, and gratefully appreciate our friend's courtesy. Meetings will start at 8 p.m. as hitherto. Provisions will be made for refreshments to be served. Guests are always welcome.

Our next Meeting

will be Wednesday 21st September, 8 p.m. at 17A, Belsize Sq., N.W.3.

This meeting, the first of the new session, should be taken as a House Warming Party which members certainly will celebrate by numerous attendance. We have pleasure in announcing that

Mr. F. H. K. HENRION

whose name has become so familiar both by his Posters and his Exhibition Stands has kindly consented to give us an informal talk on

ARTIST AND CLIENT

in the light of his experiences, and show illustrations of his work.

Our last Meeting

on the 13th July, was specially arranged to meet a foreign visitor, Mr. Ernesto HIRSCHMANN, from The Argentine. His talk, well prepared by charts and illustrations, furnished a vivid picture of professional conditions, and life in general, over there, sometimes even arousing our envy when the early chances of newcomers came to be compared. Eleven attended, including two guests.

Heartiest Congratulations

on behalf of The Circle to two members and their wives: To Mr. and Mrs. F.H.RUHEMANN whose daughter RENATE married some six weeks ago, and Dr. and Mrs K.HAJNAL-KONYI whose daughter CHARLOTTE has recently become engaged to be married.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

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10/49

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October 14th 1949

Our last Meeting

on the 21st September proved a very successful new beginning in old surroundings.

Mr. F.H.K. HENRION whose very name had attracted as many as 21 attending (the guests, this time, outnumbering the members by one) gave some highly enlightening disclosures as to the co-operation between the poster designer (he objected to the term artist) and his clients which, in his particular case, were mostly governmental departments.

His explanations were accompanied by a welter of his fine works to show how he had succeeded in his self-imposed task of making posters both "beautiful" and "good".

Our next Meeting

will be Wednesday 19th October 8 p.m. at 17A, Belgize Square.
Mr. J. HURST has kindly promised to give a short talk to introduce a discussion on

Damp Proofing

in new and existing buildings.

Guests are welcome. Refreshments are available

Our next dates

which should be noted in advance, will be in all probability:

16th Nov., 14th Dec., 11th Jan (Ann. Gen.Meetg.)

all on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. at No. 17A, Belsize Square.

Hans Meyer
Honorary Secretary

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11/49

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5th November 1949

Our last Meeting, 19th October

had a scanty attendance of only 7 members. The others have missed a great opportunity of learning a good deal of both long approved and newly developed means of waterproofing.

Mr. HURST, supported by his colleague Mr. YOE, both all too modestly reluctant to mention their connection with Messrs. TRETOL Ltd., pointed out the value of Bitumen solution, which leaves pure bitumen after evaporation, in preference to emulsions.

Other useful information included: Any grounding to be as hard as the rendering on it. - Add waterproofing ingredients to the mortar for pointing. - Transparent waterproofing emulsions are not durable.- Exudation of salts and other chemicals in the soil demand special attention, Flotton bricks thereby tending to throw off rendering, brickwork and concrete under ground level suffering much damage. - Good keying of plaster to brickwork is not sufficient: Suction is also necessary.

Our next Meeting

will be Wednesday, 16th November, 8 p.m., at 17A, Belsize Square.

Our members OCHS and FRIEDMANN, back from visits to Germany, are eager to recount their experiences and impressions from

Frankfurt, Heidelberg and Berlin.

Our next dates

are fixed for December 14th, and January 11th (Annual General Meeting), both Wednesdays at 8 p.m. at No. 17A, Belsize Square, (Office of F.A.Ruhemann).

Hans Meyer
Honorary Secretary

12/49

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6th December 1949

It is with deep regret that we have to report the sad death of the wife of our member ASCHER. Our most sincere sympathies go out to the bereaved.

Our last Meeting,

fixed for the 16th November, was cancelled at shortest notice - involving 17 telephone calls - owing to severe fog warning by the weather forecasters, in memory of unpleasant experiences from last year. - The night was clear and lovely!

The meeting took place a week later, the 23rd November. An unusually large audience, 14 members and 8 guests, heard with great interest reports by OCHS and FRIEDMANN about their impressions gained on recent visits to Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Heidelberg and Berlin.

Both speakers, on the whole, confirmed what most of us believed to know already, from partially irretrievable losses to distinct signs of recovery.

Ochs mentioned certain political aspects and recounted the absolute inability of those he met to grasp the meaning of "Total Guilt".

Friedmann dwelled more on what he called "Bauliches und Erbauliches" (the latter not to everyone's pleasure). He cited well-informed articles to the effect that in Berlin, around a totally ruined centre, perhaps doomed never to be restored, arises a belt of new prospering satellite towns, former suburbs such as Neukoelln, Tempelhof, Dahlem and others. The old Leipziger Strasse has shifted to Schloss-Strasse in Steglitz.

Our next Meeting

is to be held Wednesday, 14th December, 8 p.m. No.17a, Belsize Square

It will be devoted to the

L.C.C. Concert Hall.

Our member RUDOLF FRANKEL will give a critical survey of the design and lead a discussion on this subject. A few extra copies of recent publications supplied by members would be welcome.

Letter from Africa.

Victor F. BERK, Salisbury, South-Rhodesia, who went out there early this year, has written to one of our members. He has just completed master-plans for Bulawayo and two other towns, each with 3 to 4000 white and 6000 black inhabitants. Work has already started. Architectural designs are also supplied by his office with a staff of 8 employees, including two of his children. A motor trip through Mozambique to Cape Town where the rest of his large family came to join him was like an expedition over difficult tracks and strips. Berk sends his greetings to all colleagues of The Circle whose member he still considers himself to be. We in our turn send him our best wishes and congratulations on his success.

Hans Meyer
Honorary Secretary

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13/49

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29th December 1949

Our last Meeting, December 14th

was attended by 8 guests and 9 members. FRANKEL outlined several aspects of the L.C.C. CONCERT HALL design which had met with much criticism, including these:

The SITE on the South Bank, squeezed in between two bridges, without pleasant surroundings or background, away from typical London West End amenities, is bound to restrict the enterprise in future to a mere local importance.

The ENTRANCE on one side will not easily be found by visitors or accessible to motorists.

The HEIGHT of the building involves the lowest seats of the stalls to be 28 ft., those of the circle 66ft. above entrance level, with no lifts or escalators being provided.

The SHAPE of the auditorium, an unimaginary square, is not convincingly defended by acoustic considerations.

Recent Works by Members:

FRIEDMANN: R. Cottam's Snack Bar and Café Restaurant, 14/16, Queensway, Bayswater, newly decorated and furnished.

RACHLIS: Shop for Messrs. Hunt & Winterbotham, New Bond Street, (nr. Piccadilly), published in Architects' Journal and "Architect & Building News".

FREUD: Block of three flats, Downside Crescent, nr. Belsize Park.

REIFENBERG is co-operating with Mr. G. Grenfell Baines in the design of the Industry Hall for the Festival of Britain 1951. His name was, in publications, mis-spelled: "Reisenberg".

This paragraph is planned to start a permanent feature of our circular letters. Current information on work in hand or completed, including recent publications, will be welcomed.

Our future Meetings

will again take place in Broadhurst Hall,

No.1, Broadhurst Gdns., N.W.6. near Finchley Road Tube Station

where the small dining room on the ground floor has been made available. Members who wish to take their meals there (prices ranging from 3/0 to 5/0 plus service charge) are advised to meet an hour before the beginning of the meetings.

We wish to express again our sincere gratitude to RUDELANN for his hospitality during the last six months and the trouble he has taken every time to make members and guests feel "at home".

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

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1/50

HONORARY SECRETARY
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January 26th 1950

The Annual General Meeting, January 11th,

was attended by 14 members. The Honorary Secretary read the following

Report for 1949:

Membership: We started with 30 members. Three were newly admitted, bringing the number to 33, as in 1948.

Contributions: The basic rate of 1 guinea, voluntarily to be doubled by those independent, remained unchanged. 13 members (14 in 1948) paid the higher contribution. Four are outstanding.

Activities: An "Annual Dinner", the first after the foundation in 1943, was held in May. 56 persons attended, half of them ladies. Attached was an Art Exhibition "Architects' Sidelines and Hobbies" to which ten members contributed some hundred drawings, paintings, woodcuts, photos etc. - 13 other Meetings, four of them with guest speakers, took place, first at Broadhurst Hall, the last four at Ruhemann's studio. When the Committee, in March, decided to restrict the number of meetings to one each month and postpone the beginning until 8 p.m. the attendance showed an improvement against the last year (whose comparable figures are given in brackets). The average attendance was 13 (11), lowest figures were 5 (3), highest on three occasions 21, 22 and 24 resp. (15). These figures include 41 visits by guests. 28 members (25) altogether presented themselves, ranging from 5 members with 10 to 13 attendances (3 with 11) to 7 (5) members with just one attendance. 5 (8) members never put in an appearance.

The Financial Report was given (presented on sheet 2/50) and confirmed by ASCHER as correct. He moved the discharge of the Honorary Secretary which was carried.

Votes of Thanks were expressed to all members of the Committee resigning.

A Motion by WOLFSOHN, seconded by FRIEDMANN, was carried by 11 votes against 3.

> "The Annual Contribution is One Guinea. It may be paid in instalments. It can, at the discretion of the Inner Committee, and strictly confidentially, be reduced for individual members at their special request."

This decision is valid in accordance with Para 5 of the Rules, as amended on March 12th 1947, which reads: "The membership fee is to be fixed annually at the General Meeting by a simple majority."

Election:

16 voting lists were received, containing 76 votes. Members elected are: MEYER (14 votes), FRIEDMANN (12), FREUD (10), WOLFSOHN (9), ASCHER (7). These five will, with the five remaining members HERRMANN, LESSER, MARCUS, RACHLIS, Miss SCHOENDORFF, form the Committee for 1950.

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THE CIRCLE

HONORARY SECRETARY
HANS MEYER
33 MOUNTFIELD ROAD
LONDON · N.3
Telephone FINchley 0143

3/50

9th February 1950

Our member Miss Ellen G. SCHOENDORFF has been appointed Senior Social Affairs Officer in the Housing and Town and Country Planning Section of the UNITED NATIONS, Department of Social Affairs, Lake Success, N.Y.

Before she leaves on the 24th February, the Committee whose member she is will give her a Farewell Dinner at Broadhurst Hall on Thursday, 16th February, 8 p.m.

We are sure that many other members would like to join the party to say goodbye to Miss Schoendorff. Will these members please notify their intentions to the undersigned not later than 13th February. The price for the pre-arranged dinner is 5/0d (excl. surcharge).

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

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5/50
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HANS MEYER
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April 1st 1950

Our next Meeting

will not follow, as usual, after four weeks but is being postponed, owing to approaching Easter, until

Tuesday (not Wednesday!!), 18th April, 8 p.m.

at No.1, Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. near Finchley Road Tube Station.

G. LESSER will show, and comment on, his large collection of reproductions from

Medieval Books and Manuscripts

(Illustrations, Illuminations, Lettering).

Guests are welcome.

Our last Meeting

on March 18th, was attended by 7 members and 2 guests, but unfortunately not by WOLFSOHN who was to show photos from his last Italian journey. He had been taken seriously ill and is still in hospital where we all sincerely hope he will find a speedy recovery.

The "Club 43"

has kindly sent us an invitation for all members to their meeting on

Tuesday, 2nd May, 8 p.m.

at Broadhurst Hall (address as above) where our member REIFENBERG will give a talk on

"Ein Architekt sieht London von heute und von gestern"

Our next Date

will be Wednesday 17th May with a distinguished guest speaker.
For some day in June we are planning this year's Annual Dinner.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

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6/50

Our next Meeting

will be Wednesday, 17th May, 8 p.m. at 1, Broadhurst Gardens. N.W.6.

Dipl.Ing. Bronck KATZ has kindly accepted our invitation to give us a report on his contribution to the

Festival of Britain 1951,

the design for the building for the Homes and Gardens Section.

Guests are welcome.

The New Members' List

is now being issued together with this bulletin and will, we trust, be generally welcomed. We hope our preamble disclaiming responsibility for errors and omissions will apply to few members only who, nevertheless, will have to blame themselves for failing to give proper information despite several urgent reminders.

Our last Meeting

April 18th, had to be fixed for a Tuesday which, confirming previous experiences, proved to be a crowded day for other professional bodies and restricted the attendance to five members. Those absent have missed a great opportunity of seeing LESSER'S excellent collection of fascinating medieval manuscripts and illustrations, and listening to his knowing comments which gave rise to a vivid discussion.

The Annual Contribution

of 1 Guinea is still due from many members all of whom will find a cross to this paragraph. Applications for a lower rate are permissible and will be considered by the Acting Committee. They must be accompanied by the proposed amount.

News from Members.

F.A. RUHEMANN has been elected Fellow of the R.I.B.A. -Congratulations!

Miss Ellen SCHOENDORFF got a warm-hearted farewell tribute from the Architects' Journal (April 18th). Astragal regrets the loss of "one of the most indefatigable workers on the Journal's Technical Staff" where she was responsible for many of the weekly items in the Journal's Information Centre.

Rudolf FRANKEL is exhibiting "Buildings and Interiors" at the Ben Uri Gallery, 14, Portman Street, W.1. until 19. May. The gallery is open daily 10 - 5, Sundays 2.30 - 5, closed Saturdays.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary.

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7/50

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June 8th 1950

Our last Meeting 17th May

provided much interesting "inside information" (though certainly no confidential details) of the proceedings of the Festival of Britain 1951 planners.

As one entrusted with the design of an architecturally important part of the exhibition, our guest BRONEK KATZ reviewed the history of his work for the Home and Gardens Section and, even without drawings, imparted to the listeners a vivid picture of what, in a year's time, the visitors might expect to see, Twelve attended, including two guests.

Our next Meeting

will be the Annual Dinner on June 29th, according to attached separate invitation.

Otherwise no further meetings are planned before the summer recess. We hope to meet again in September.

Members' List

Conscientious members who intend to keep the list up to date will note the following amendments:

Jaretzki: Office Phone is AMB 2833.

Newman: New address, 16, Temple Gardens, N.W.11. (SPE 6311)

Schoendorff: Private Address: 7 F Apt. 531 East, 20th St., New York, N.Y.

J. Lossos: Add: "Ing., A.F.I.C.D." - Add to name of firm: "& Co."

M. Lossos: Name of firm as above.

Congratulations

again to happy Mr. and Mrs. Ruhemann, whose son is engaged to be married.

Hans Moyer

Honorary Secretary

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HANS MEYER
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8. Juni 1950

ANNUAL DINNER 1950

Unser diesjähriges Annual Dinner soll mit einem

Sommerausflug

verbunden werden. An einem langen Sommernachmittag (Vollmond später garantiert) wird uns eine Coach in einen der reizvollsten Teile des Themsetales bringen. Durch Wälder und Flußniederungen erreichen wir einen alten Herrensitz und halten unsere Mahlzeit in einem viel gerühmten Wirtshaus am Fluß.

Wir haben nach reiflicher Beratung einen Wochentag wählen müssen, weil Sonnabends und Sonntags Wege und Gasthäuser überfüllt, und Besichtigungen nicht möglich sind. Wir hoffen aber bestimmt, daß unsere Mitglieder, zumal die Angestellten unter ihnen, sich an diesem Arbeitsnachmittag einmal werden freimachen können, vielleicht unter Hinweis auf die berufliche Bedeutung des Vorhabens. Auch der Preis sollte nicht schrecken, da niemand einen solchen Ausflug selbständig billiger durchführen könnte.

Einzelheiten:

Tag des Ausfluges: Donnerstag, 29. Juni.

Versammeln: Baker Street, vor Lost Properties Office, nachmittags 2.45. - Abfahrt in einer Sonder-Coach pünktlich 3 Uhr. - Kurzer Halt um 3.10 vor No.229, Hammersmith Road, gegenüber West London Hospital, für Näherwohnende und Nachzügler.

Fahrt nach Burnham Beeches ausgedehntem Buchenwald im Hügelland von Buckinghamshire. Teetafel gegen 4 Uhr.

4.45 Eintreffen in Cliveden, Barockschloß der Familie Astor, jetzt Eigentum des National Trust, auf bewaldetem Hang hoch über dem Flußtal. Führung durch das Schloß. Spaziergang in dem weiten Park mit schönem Baumbestand.

6.30 Weiterfahrt am gegenüberliegenden Ufer über Maidenhead nach Bray. Dort gemeinsame Mahlzeit.

Rückfahrt 9 Uhr, zurück in London gegen 10 Uhr

Preis der Fahrt, einschließlich Tee, Schloßbesichtigung und Essen (ohne Getränke) 15/6d.

Anmeldungen unter Beifügung des Betrages erbitten wir bis zum 16. Juni an den Unterzeichneten.

Wir hoffen, wieder zahlreiche Mitglieder mit ihren Gattinnen, sonstigen Angehörigen und Freunden begrüßen zu können.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

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8/50

27th September 1950

New Meetings in a New Home

The Committee has again discussed the decline in interest our activities seem to arouse with members, as shown by poor attendance at meetings and delayed payment of contributions. Nevertheless The Circle has proved beyond doubt its usefulness by the friendly relations established between so many colleagues and the benefits derived therefrom both in professional knowledge and mutual assistance. (The Hon. Secr. knows dozens of cases where members have found work through these channels). - The following new measures have been adopted.

1) Meetings shall be more of a general social character where members are sure to meet friends and colleagues and just "talk shop", notwithstanding occasional prepared reports by individual members as introductions to special topics. Guests will be welcome as before.

2) A new Home has again been found, suggested by Friedmann, appropriately situated and well decorated, a basement room, near Swiss Cottage, 153, Finchley Road, in the same house (but in no other connection) with the "Blue Danube Cabaret". Cheap and good meals and teas are available.

Our next Meeting,

the first after the summer recess and in the new home, shall be a

House Warming Party, with free refreshments.

Some photos of new interesting continental buildings will be shown,
Date and place:

Wednesday, 4th October, 8 p.m. 153, Finchley Road, N.W.3.

An Experiment that failed.

The Excursion planned for the 28th June in connection with the Annual Dinner had to be cancelled owing to a very poor response. The Committee's choice of a weekday has proved too bold an experiment, and the amount of work engaged in by members apparently been underrated. In this respect the failure may be taken as a welcome sign of the improved professional conditions of our members.

Lotte Pritzel Revival.

E.FRIEDMANN is arranging an exhibition of

Figurines Fantastiques by Lotte Pritzel

in his Showrooms, 92, George St., W.1, from October 16th to November 19th open weekdays 10 - 5. Saturdays 10-1, Sundays 2.30-5.

Personalia.

Felicitations to Mr and Mrs E.L.FREUD whose son Clement has married.

G.LESSER has been transferred from British Railways Western Region to the Executive and promoted Senior Assistant Architect. His office is 222, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. (PAD 1601, Ext.221).

Peter CASPARI has completed "Woodgrange House" (nr. Ealing Common), a "Lesser Scheme" office block, mentioned in the Architects' Journal of 3.8.50 (Credit where credit is due") and published in "The Builder". To our regret no permission was obtainable for visiting the building.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

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9/50

25th October 1950

Our next Meeting

Will be held Wednesday, 1st November, 8 p.m. at 153, Finchley Road, (Near Swiss Cottage) in the basement separate room. H.J. SPIWAK recently returned from Israel, and due to return there in the near future, will speak on his

Experiences and Impressions in Israel.

Guests are welcome. Meals and refreshments are available.

Our last Meeting, 4th October,

was attended by 12 members who immediately felt at home in the newly found room in 153, Finchley Road. The lively discussion centred around several interesting and, so far, little known topics. These included the International Housing and Town Planning Exhibition in Amsterdam, late in August, reported by Spiwak, a very bold enterprise from Munich for a settlement in Chile, reported by Friedmann, and photos from the new Railway Station in Rome and from several German cities.

Membership.

An application for membership of The Circle has been received from Oscar SINGER, F.R.I.B.A., of 14, Wallace Court, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. introduced by F.A. Ruhemann. Mr Singer will be admitted unless objections reach the Hon. Secr. in due course.

Personalia.

Rudolf FRANKEL has taken up an appointment as Professor for Advanced Design at "Oxford University" Miami, Ohio, U.S.A.

J. GOTELL: The entry in the members' list is to be amended as follows: (SPE 6315), Assistant Architect with Messrs. Trehearne & Norman Preston & Partners, 83, Kingsway, W.C.2. (HOL 4071).

F.A. RUHEMANN, F.R.I.B.A., M.Inst.R.A., has been elected Member of the Royal Institute of Sanitary Engineers (R.I.San.E.)

ELLEN G. SCHOENDORFF has again changed her address which is now: 33 West, 8th St., Apt. 3 (c/o Rogers), New York City, N.Y.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary.

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10/50

29th November 1950

Our next Meeting

is to be Wednesday, 6th December, 8 p.m. at 153, Finchley Road, (Near Swiss Cottage). Any topics brought up by members will be freely discussed. LESSER has promised to show - from his apparently inexhaustible collections - some Posters and Lettering. Guests are always welcome.

Our last Meeting, 25th October

gave great pleasure to those present. The topic "ISRAEL" drew 12 members who listened with satisfaction to SPIWAK's valuable experiences out there and, in the ensuing discussion, had many questions answered.

Then appeared, as a great surprise to all (save one!) ELLEN SCHOENDORFF, with her brother as a guest. Our overseas member was on a professional visit to this country, France and Holland, but still found the time to see her old friends. She gave us a vivid account of her duties and activities at the very efficient and all-embracing library of the United Nations, Housing and Town and Country Planning Section, incidentally also of her recent participation in Paris in the Congress for the setting-up of the new International Council for Building Documentation.

New Member

We have pleasure in welcoming, as a Member of The Circle, Oscar Singer, F.R.I.B.A., of 14, Wallace Court, Marylebone Rd. N.W.1.

For Sale

"Ernst Neufert, Bauentwurfs-Lehre, Bauwelt-Verlag Berlin, 1938," is being offered by a member at £2.10.0. Will anyone interested write to the Hon. Secr. in time for next meeting when the book will be at hand.

Correction

F.A. Ruhemann's new membership was, in our last bulletin, incorrectly stated. He is, in fact, Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute (M.R.San.I.).

Our next Date

will be Wednesday, 10th January 1951, for the Annual General Meeting. Please note.

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary

11/50

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29th December 1950

Our next Meeting

will be the Annual General Meeting, Wednesday, 10th January, 8 p.m., at 153, Finchley Road. A special invitation is included.

Our last Meeting, 6th December,

was attended by 9 members and 2 guests. LESSER'S collection of new posters, advertisements, leaflets etc. met with great interest and caused lively discussions. So did some other topics brought up by those present. The "NEUFERT" was shown and is still available at a price of £2.0.0.

Personalia.

E.Ph.FRIEDMANN will transfer on and after January 1st, his showrooms to 75, Baker St., W.1. (WEL 1194 and 7035), the house of Chippendale's Workshops Ltd. where he is also to act in an advisory capacity for their retail business.

Rudolf FRANKEL'S appointment was recently incorrectly stated. It is to read "Miami University at Oxford, Ohio". His address is: 156, South Street, Oxford, Ohio, U.S.A.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

Ellen SCHOENDORFF writes at the back of a greeting card of many languages, including Chinese, the following: "If you must make propaganda for me (which is, of course very nice) then please as it should be: I am THE HEAD OF THE REFERENCE, HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SECTION, UNITED NATIONS, PERMANENT HEAD QUARTERS, NEW YORK. I don't know what gave you the idea of a library. In addition to the above I act as the Technical Editor of the UN HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING BULLETIN. So now you can correct your CIRCLE WHO'S WHO. Best Wishes."

Wishing all members a happy and peaceful New Year,

Hans Meyer

Honorary Secretary.

The Annual General Meeting 1951

was held on 11th January and attended by 10 members. The Honorary Secretary read the following

Report for 1950:

Membership: We started with 33 members. These were contained in the first comprehensive Members' List which we issued in May. One new member has been admitted for 1951. The present number depends on decisions still to be taken regarding members persistently in arrears with their contributions.

Contributions: One Guinea p.a. was fixed by the previous General Meeting as the basic rate. This was paid by 18 members. 8 members were allowed to pay a half Guinea each. 7 contributions are still outstanding for 1950, two more even for 1949. (One for 1950 has been received in the meantime).

Activities: The plan to hold again an "Annual Dinner", this year in the form of an outing late in June, had to be abandoned owing to an insufficient response, due presumably to our choice of a weekday.

An informal farewell party was given in February to Ellen Schoendorff before her departure for New York to take up work with the United Nations. It was attended by 10 members and 5 guests.

Other meetings showed, both in numbers and attendanees, a decline against the improvements experienced in 1949 (whose comparable figures are given in brackets). Meetings held were 8 (15), one only with a guest speaker; the first five at Broadhurst Hall, the rest at No. 153, Finchley Road, where we, once again, hope to have established a "permanent home". The average attendance was 12 (13), highest figures being 14, 14, 15 (21, 22, 24), lowest 5. These figures include 15 (41) visits by guests. 22 (28) members altogether presented themselves, ranging from 3 with an uninterrupted record of 8 attendances, down to 7 with just one attendance. 11 (5) members never put in an appearance. The number of voters at General Meetings also dropped from 25 in 1949 to 16 in 1950. (Today 17 have cast their votes).

The Financial Report was given (presented on sheet 2/51) and confirmed as correct by Friedmann, who acted as Honorary Auditor. He moved the discharge of the Hon. Secr. which was carried.

Votes of Thanks were expressed to all members of the Committee, especially to those resigning.

Election: 17 voting lists were received. One was found invalid, showing six crosses. Members elected are Lesser (15 votes), Rachlis (15), Oppenheim (11), Jascha Lossos (9), Ruhemann (9). These five will, with the five remaining members (Ascher, Freud, Friedmann, Meyer, Wolfson) form the Committee for 1951.

A Personal Message

from Hans Meyer: "After three years in office as the Honorary Secretary of The Circle I wish to thank all members for the confidence shown to me, and the support I have always been sure to receive from my fellow-Committee members. I extend my special gratitude to Lesser who has finally consented to fill the gap after my often repeated, earnest wish to be relieved from the secretaryship."

Personalia.

Peter CASPARI has left this country to continue his work as an independent architect in Toronto, Canada. We wish him "God Speed" and as much success as hitherto. Caspari thus joins the ranks of our "Members abroad", which include BERK in South Rhodesia, FRANKEL in Oxford, Ohio, and Ellen SCHOENDORFF in New York. NOWAK has gone to Italy and resigned his membership.

The Financial Report 1950

as mentioned on sheet 1/51 reads as follows:

Balance 1950		4.12.3.	Meetings		7. 9.10.
Contributions			Stationery		2. 6. 4.
for 1949 1 @ ½ Gn. =	0.10.6.		Postage		2.16. 2.
for 1950 18 @ 1 Gn. =	18.18.0.		Print and Despatch		5.12. 7.
7 @ ½ Gn. =	3.13.6.		Balance 1950		10.10. 4.
for 1951 1 @ 1 Gn. =	1. 1.0.				
		24. 3.0.			28.15. 3.
(1 contr. for 1950 of ½ Gn. was paid in 1949)					
		28.15.3.			

In other words: The balance at the beginning of the year was 4.12.3.
at the end it is 10.10.4.
which means a saving of 5.18.1.

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HONORARY SECRETARY
HANS MEYER
33 MOUNTFIELD ROAD
LONDON N.3
Telephone FINchley 0193

George Lesser,
315, Upper Richmond Rd.,
S.W.15.

1st February, 1951.

The above pamphlet 1/51 summarizes Hans Meyer's account of the General Meeting on the 11th January.

Committee Meeting on the 24th January.

The new Committee met in J. Lossos' flat. All members exeept Freud and Raehlis attended. Meyer, Wolfson and Lesser were re-elected to the Acting Committee. Meyer, however, as already stated, resigned his office as Honorary Secretary, and the Undersigned was elected in his place.

On H. Meyer's resignation, after a successful period of three years, I feel I am speaking for all members when I say that the competence and untiring devotion he brought to his task will always be highly appreciated and gratefully remembered by everybody.

Following a suggestion made by J. Lossos, it was agreed that the Circle should be informed when Architect or Engineer friends of our members from abroad visit London this year. If you will notify me in time, it shall in any case be tried to arrange meetings to welcome such visitors.

Our next meeting

will be Wednesday the 14th February, 8 p.m. at 153, Finchley Road (Blue Danube), N.W.3, near Swiss Cottage. Please remember that very good hot meals, snacks, coffee, pastry, etc. are obtainable at moderate prices. It is advisable to have supper before 8 p.m.

Ladies and guests are always welcome.

I should be grateful if friends who are able and willing to give some lecture or informal talk - not necessarily "shop talk" -, or produce some interesting books, periodicals, pictures, photos, etc. at any of our meetings, would get into contact with me.

Contributions

for 1951 are due (see p.1/51). Cheques should be sent to my address, or handed to me at a meeting.

G. Lesser,

Honorary Secretary.

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A/51

George Lesser,
315 Upper Richmond Rd,
S.W.15.

15th March 1951

At our next Meeting on Wednesday the 28th March, 8 p.m. at 155 Finchley Road (Blue Danube), near Swiss Cottage, Dr. M.Levy, Head of the External Relations Department of the Hebrew Institute of Technology, who is on a visit to this country, will address The Circle on the:-

"Organisation of the Hebrew Institute of Technology (The Technion) in Haifa," and on "The British Technion Society."

Dr. Levy is at present engaged in the organisation of that newly founded Society which is intended to promote cultural co-operation and technical relations between this country and Israel.

On Wednesday the 11th April 8 p.m. at the same place, our member F. D. Ascher will talk about

"A House of the Walthamstow Borough Council,"

designed for mass production, planned and completed at a cost of £1000. He will show full plans and details and the Bill of Quantities, and give particulars about execution and accounts.

At our Meeting of the 28th February, Dr. Hajnal-Konyi held his lecture with lantern slides and photos about "R.C. Barrel Vaults" before an audience of 41 ladies and gentlemen who followed his very interesting talk with close attention. A discussion ensued, and a party of 14 then repaired to a restaurant for a quiet gossip.

Our last Meeting on the 14th March was attended by 8 members who were treated, chiefly by N. Rachlis and F. Rukmann, to a wealth of most exhilarating anecdotes.

Two gentlemen have applied for membership and will be admitted unless any objections reach me in due course. They are:-

Hans Rudolf Klein, Civil Engineer,
1 Emperors Gate, S.W.7.
Junior Engineer to Walter C. Andrews, O.B.E. M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.Engr.,
Consulting Engineer, 167 Victoria St., S.W.1. (VIC. 7092)

Werner Heumann, M.R.D.,
11 Wendover Court,
Finchley Road, N.W.2.

Office: 46 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
(LAUS. 9716)

I should be obliged if Contributions for 1951 were now sent in without further delay.

C. LEV[illegible]

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George Lesser,
315 Upper Richmond Rd.,
S.W.15.

HONORARY SECRETARY
HANS MEYER
93 MOUNTFIELD ROAD
LONDON N.3
Telephone: FINchley 0142

16th April 1951.

Our next meeting will be held Wednesday the 25th April, 8.30 p.m., at No. 153 Finchley Rd., near Swiss Cottage (Blue Danube Club) in the larger room. It will be devoted to an unusual topic, namely a MUSICAL theme. H. Meyer will give a talk with the title:

"SIC TRANSIT GLORIA . . . . "

"The Fame and Fate of great Composers."

The talk will be in English. Guests are welcome. We hope to see, on this special occasion, also the LADIES of our members and guests.

On Wednesday the 9th May, 8 p.m. at the same place, Mr. Henry H. Allen, Dipl.-Ing., A.M.I.Mech.E., a friend of F.D.Ascher, will read a paper on:

"Some Acoustical Aspects of the FESTIVAL CONCERT HALL"

Whoever can spare the time should come. Ladies and guests are welcome. No further communication on this lecture will be issued.

On the 28th March Dr. J. Levy, of Haifa, introduced by M.J.Spivak, spoke to an audience of 8 (obviously a snowstorm was the reason why more people did not turn up) about the Technical University of Haifa and many aspects of social and technical conditions in Israel to-day.

F.D.Ascher's talk on the 11th May, with an audience of 9, on a £1000 house of Walthamstow Borough Council, illustrated by plans and other particulars, was also extremely worth while.

We now welcome as new members:

Hans Rudolf Klein, Civil Engineer,
1 Emperors Gate, S.W.7.
Junior Engineer to Walter C.Andrews, Consulting Engineer,
167 Victoria St., S.W.1. (VIC.7092),
introduced by H. Meyer, and

Werner Heumann, M.R.D.,
11 Mendover Court, Finchley Rd., N.W.3. (HAM.1836)
Office: 46 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. (MUS.2716)
introduced by the Undersigned.

Our next circular will contain an invitation to a Merry Evening. Please make a note of the 23rd May, the presumptive date.

G. Lesser

Honorary Secretary.

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THE CIRCLE

George Lesser,
315, Upper Richmond Road,
S.W.15.

HONORARY SECRETARY
~~H A N S M E Y E R~~
~~33 MOUNTFIELD ROAD~~
~~L O N D O N N.3~~
~~Telephone FINchley 0146~~

10th May, 1951

We herewith invite our friends and their families to a function called:-

"Lustiger Abend"

on F r i d a y , 25th M a y (not 23rd, as stated earlier), at No 153 Finchley Road, near Swiss Cottage (Blue Danube Club). About 8.15 p.m. a Light Programme will commence which, without disclosing particulars, we venture to say will be good entertainment. - No admission fee - .

From 7 p.m. meals and snacks will be served of well-known good quality, e.g. three-course meals are obtainable at 4/- and 5/-.

Seeing that we now have a home that will, we hope, contribute to making our club life attractive to all members, as many of our friends as possible should now and then, and at this occasion particularly, have a meal at our place.

In view, however, of the great difficulties the landlady encounters in preparing for any exceptional number of guests, we should know how many approximately have to be catered for, and it is imperative that those wishing to dine should send me a postcard immediately and book so many dinners. Please do not overlook this.

Your attention is also drawn to the attached Pop-Stanza ("Aufmunterung").

On Wednesday the 6th June, 8 p.m., I will show books and other illustrations on

Town-Planning and Architecture of Old-Danzig,

that unique old city which has now practically ceased to exist.

On Wednesday the 20th June we shall have our last gathering - with no fixed programme - before we break up for a summer recess.

No further announcement will go out with respect to the above dates.

Hans Meyer's talk on the 25th April about "Sic Transit Gloria . . The Fame and Fate of Great Composers" was a marked success. 12 members and 20 guests found their musical knowledge much enlarged and enriched by his well-informed and warm-hearted explanations. I hope this will encourage others to come forward with Talks about their hobbies, be they ever so remote from our professional pursuits.

On the 9th May, Dipl.-Ing. Henry E. Allen, A.M.I.Mech.E., introduced by F.D. Ascher, and accompanied by Mrs Allen, talked about "Some acoustical Aspects of the Festival Concert Hall" before 8 members. His demonstrations on this topical subject, based on a drawing of the Hall, proved most elucidating and were followed by a very lively discussion.

A letter from R. Frankel was circulated who seems to enjoy his job as a Professor of Design at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and he replied by a postcard.

P. T. O.

ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS · PLANNERS · DESIGNERS

THE CIRCLE

HONORARY SECRETARY
HANS MEYER
33 HOUNTFIELD ROAD
LONDON N.3
Telephone FINchley 0141

George Lesser,
315 Upper Richmond Road,
S.W.15.

7th June 1951

Contrary to our previous plan, we feel we should give an account of our

Merry Evening

on Friday, May 25th, for those who were not with us. Unfortunately, the shifting of the date from Wednesday to Friday which, we hoped, would make it easier for many to come, was the reason several friends who had reserved the Wednesday evening could not attend. Even so, we were 40 all told, among them 14 members, most of them with their families.

Our request to book dinners in time beforehand was generally complied with, but about 8 bookings at the last minute resulted in some delay in serving as the landlady had not expected quite so many diners.

After that, our programme went off smoothly. There was the right atmosphere from the outset. After a welcome in verse by the Undersigned, we heard stanzas and dramatic sketches from Old Vienna (before 1914) recited by Leo Strass. Then H.J. Reifenberg read out of the humourous memoirs of his friend, the architect Paul Levy, now in Paris, a chapter about merry-making in Kurfuerstendamm before 1933.

Hans Meyer greeted the assembly with a rhapsody which culminated in "The Emigrant's Alphabet", then Mrs Gabriele Tergit-Reifenberg read a passage from her great novel "The Effingers" now in course of publication - it was a flashback to Mid-Victorian Interior Decoration in Old Berlin W. Fritz Ruhemann then delighted us by auto-biographical sketches and the very captivating performance in the Bavarian dialect of a half-wit's misfortunes.

We want to express our sincere thanks for all this good fun. - The Undersigned wound up the programme by the recital of a parody in East-Prussian of Schiller's "Handschuh".

Following requests of the party, copies of H.Meyer's and my own ad hoc contributions are attached.

A last informal meeting will be held on Wednesday the 20th June, and after that we will wish a happy summer vacation to everybody.

G. Lesser.

ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS · PLANNERS · DESIGNERS

THE CIRCLE

HONORARY SECRETARY:
JAMES I. WOLFSON
63 TRINITY COURT,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.1
TELEPHONE: TERMINUS 3289

13/63
2nd November, 1963

Dear Member,

On Friday, the 1st November, early at 10 a.m., our Circle members and friends met at the Putney Vale Crematorium, to pay their last tribute to our GEORGE HERMAN LESSER whose sudden death on the 28th October is mourned far beyond our own group. Again and again we feel that with him a man of great character and distinction has left us, not only of science and knowledge, and a specialist of medieval art that fascinated him, but also a man of extraordinary kindness, always eager to help, even before being asked. And he was, last but not least, my own cherished and reliable best friend - -

[illegible] widow Mrs. Lotte [illegible] will not be alone to keep his memory alive.

After the official ceremony, our Hon. Kelfamberg honoured the deceased on behalf of the Circle and himself in the following farewell speech which I would like to be known also by those who were not able to attend the funeral.

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

Wir stehen an [illegible] unseres lieben Freundes George [illegible] war es fast nicht [illegible], diese [illegible] ist, ein erfrischender Charakter, ein [illegible], tiefer Anständigkeit und [illegible]. Diese Prägung war durchaus [illegible] Weite und Solidität des 19. Jahrhunderts [illegible] er stammte, die Feste auf der [illegible] Grande verbarg einen [illegible] gutaussehenden Herrn mit den tadellosen Manieren und [illegible] Goetzkopf wohl ein Vorurteil, ein [illegible] Mensch.

Dies zeigen [illegible] und Neujahrskarten mit [illegible] wechselnden phantastischen Stadtlandschaften, aber [illegible] sich vor allem in seiner Vorliebe für die [illegible] architektur. Er war ein selten [illegible] Gebiet der Architekturgeschichte, aber besonders mittelalterlichen Kathedralen angetan, und so versuchte er, das Geheimnis ihrer Struktur zu ergründen, in der er tiefe symbolische Bedeutung zu erkennen glaubte. Das Ergebnis dieser Studien ist in seinem 2-bändigen, bei Tiranti erschienenen Werk "Gothic Cathedrals and Sacred Geometry" niedergelegt. Das Erscheinen eines dritten fertiggestalteten Bandes hat er leider nicht mehr erlebt.

Als Architekt hielt er an [illegible], sorgsam fest wie es seiner konservativen Natur entsprach. Aber innerhalb dieser Begrenzung war er ein Meister. Und ich sehe ihn vor mir, wie er, keine vor sich hin [illegible], richtige Details mit

"unglaublicher Schnelligkeit auf dem Reissbrett hexte,
Schwierigkeiten mit heiterer Gelassenheit und Humor be-
gegnend, etwa mit Redensarten wie "Um kann uns nicht
kratzen" oder "Wenns nicht passt wirds passend gemacht".

Dieser Mann nun, geschaffen fuer ein ruhiges Beamtenda-
sein, heitere Geselligkeit und die stille schoepferische
Arbeit des Kuenstlers und Gelehrten, hatte kein leichtes
Leben. Die Nazis rissen ihn heraus aus der gesicherten
Stellung eines preussischen Landesamten in Koenigsberg. Er
kam in ein Konzentrationslager. Und schliesslich musste er,
der so tief in der deutschen Kultur verwurzelt war, nach
England fluechten. [illegible] nach dem Krieg konnte er seine Fa-
milie nachkommen [illegible]. [illegible] verlor er durch einen schreck-
lichen Unglücksfall [illegible] seine [illegible] Sprachen, und spa-
ter starb ihm seine Frau, sein [illegible] Kindchen.

Er hat diese Schic[illegible] getragen wie ein Mann.
Aber dann war [illegible], noch einmal eine Le-
bensgefährtin zu finden, das, "trotz seines Alters" wie
er sagte, seine [illegible] war. Sie schuf ihm wieder ein
wirkliches Heim, in dem er seine Geselligkeit ausuebte.
Da gab es keinen Sonntag ohne Freunde. Denn er war ein
geselliger Mensch. [illegible] vom Circle am besten,
unserm Architektenverein, den er vor nunmehr 20 Jahren
mitbegruendete und der ihm soviel bedeutete. Jetzt - ohne
ihn - wird der Circle nie wieder ganz das Gleiche sein.

Liebe Freunde, ein aufrechter Mann und liebenswerter
Freund ist von uns gegangen, ein Mann, der das Beste ei-
ner vergangenen Epoche [illegible] war. Er [illegible] gewiss gilt
das Wort seines geliebten Goethe:

" Wie an dem Tag, der dich der Welt verliehen,
" Die Sonne stand zum Gruesse der Planeten,
" Bist alsobald und fort und fort gediehen,
" Nach dem Gesetz, wonach du angetreten.
" So musst du sein, dir kannst du nicht
entfliehen,
" So sagten schon Sibyllen, so propheten;
" Und keine Zeit und keine Macht zerstueckelt
" Gepraegte Form, die lebend sich entwickelt.

James I. Wolfson.

ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS · PLANNERS · DESIGNERS

THE CIRCLE

HONORARY SECRETARY:
JAMES I. WOLFSON
63 TRINITY COURT,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.1
TELEPHONE: TERMINUS 3289

1/64
30th January, 1964.

Dear Member,

On Monday, the 10th February, we shall have the pleasure to have as guest speaker Mr. Ivor KAMLISH, M.S.I.A., who will talk about his impressions gathered during his visit to the Continent (with slides).

On Monday, the 24th February, a Social will be held. Both functions to take place at "The Portico", 169a Finchley Road, N.W.3. at 8 p.m. (For diners 7 p.m.)

On the 13th January, the Annual General Meeting was held at The Portico, attended by 7 members. Detailed report see below.

On the 27th January, Henry MOSTYN in the presence of 6 members and 7 guests talked about his life as an architect, and fascinated his listeners by many drawings, plans and photographs of his work in Germany, Palestine, and England.

E.B.F.

Circle News.

On the 6th January, the Circle lost through the passing away of Mrs. Kate Pajes after a very short illness one of our liveliest [illegible] friends. After the death of her husband our late [illegible], she became one of our earliest "Correspondents", and her interest in all the Circle's activities and its members remains her a lasting memory amongst her many friends.

The General Meeting, held on the 13th January.

1. Report of the Hon. Secretary on the year 1963.

Membership movement. We started 1963 with 37 London and 3 foreign members, 40 together (plus 9 correspondents). During 1963 we lost 3 members (Lesser through death, Schwarz and Kent resigned for individual reasons), and 3 more were taken off our membership list for not paying the membership fees (Ghero, Hendric, Hare). 1 member went abroad (Gottfeldt), and he is now counted as foreign member. At the beginning of 1964, the Circle therefore started with 30 London and 4 foreign members. The number of our Correspondents grew from 9 to 12.

Activities in 1963. There were 19 official functions of various kinds (see below), viz. 2 administrative (G.M. and Committee of Ten), 11 lectures and 6 Socials. The average attendance figures in 17 functions was 9.8 members (10.9 in 1962) and 10.2 guests (10.2 in 1962), total average

20.0 (21.1 in 1962). The main reason for the fall was the earlier starting, and prolonged holiday season.

(1) 14.1.63 General Meeting,
(2) 11.2. " M. Neurath - Isotype Publications,
(3) 25." " F.L. Marcus - Journey to South America,
(4) 11.3. " E.L. Freud - My work between the two wars,
(5) 25." " G. Lesser - John Gloag's "Victorian Taste".
(6) 8.4. " Social,
(7) 22." " J.I.Wolfson - Experiences in great developments,
(8) 13.5. " F.Newman - From S.Francisco to London via Japan,
(9) 27." " Prof. Josef Frank (Stockholm) - My own work,
(10) 10.6. " Social,
(11) 24." " " ,
(12) 9.9. " F. Newman - showing slides to his talk (8),
(13) 23." " Dennis Young - The Story of the Windsor Chair,
(14) 11.10." Annual Dinner,
(15) 14. " " J.I. Wolfson - Journey through France,
(16) 11.11." Carlludwig Franck - Baroque Villas at Frascati,
(17) 14. " " Committee of Ten,
(18) 25. " " M. Liebesman - The JUA Congress in Mexico,
(19) 9.12." H.J. Reifenberg - Londons Stadtbauplanung.

In October we published "The Circle's Members and Correspondents, as observed by our late Hans Meyer and Marie Neurath".

2. Report by the Hon. Auditor (presented by the Hon.Secret.)

After the death of our Hon Treasurer G. Lesser the treasurership was first provisionally kept by the undersigned, and then taken over by E.L. Freud (see 15/63). A change of the Circle's bank account was necessary, and our Hon. Auditor H.J. Reifenberg took this occasion for his audit, with the closing date of the 18th November. R. has been out of London for some weeks, and his written report which proves the book keeping and balance in hand as correct, is for the time being not available for this circular. But the Credit Balance of £58.9.4d (£51.11.2d in 1962) transferred from the National Provincial Bank to the Barclay's Bank has been checked and brought forward as Balance for the current year, with the commencing date of the 18.11.63. The above report was unanimously accepted, and the members of the Acting Committee given discharge.

3. Membership Fee per 1964.

No alteration for members: £1.10.0d (or 15 sh. in special cases to the Acting Committee's discretion). This amount of 15 sh. applies also to second full membership of the same family. The Fee for Correspondents (for mailing of circulars) is raised from 10 sh. to 15 sh. These fees are due now, and
// payments by cheque should be made out for "The Circle" and sent to the Hon. Treasurer E.L. Freud, 32 St. John's Wood Terrace, N.W.8.

4. The move to nominate Prof. Josef Frank - Stockholm (Wien) as an Hon. Member of The Circle has been unanimously acclaimed, and I am glad to say that Prof. Frank has gratefully accepted to become one of our members. His address is Rindögatan 52, Stockholm N.O., Sweden.

P.

5. a) Election of 5 members to the Committee of Ten for 1964/65.

In order of votes received, the following 5 members were elected for 1964 and 1965: H.J. Reifenberg, L. Neurath, F. Ruhemann, L. Liebeman, H.W. Rosenthal. The remaining members for 1964 are: J.I. Wolfson, E.L. Freud, H. Rosenthal.

b) Election of 2 members to the Committee of Ten for 1964.

The elected are: F.L. Marcus, and H. Nonnemacher.

6. Election of the Acting Committee of Three.

Elected were: Wolfson as Hon. Secretary, Freud as Deputy and Hon. Treasurer, Neurath as Second Deputy.

7. Any other Business.

The undersigned read the following notes for consideration:-

The Circle was founded on the 23rd June, 1943 by 10 people - architects and engineers.

From time to time there were meetings, and at these meetings one of the 10 members in turn took the chair until such time when it seemed advisable to prepare some Rules to cope with the increasing number of members. You will, therefore, understand how the committee of Ten came into being. Later on we wished that new members also should participate more actively in the management of The Circle, and that is the reason why up to now we have kept to our Rules to vote for this Committee of Ten.

In my membership list I have the names of 73 members who belong or did belong to us. Now, our membership list has shrunk considerably. To-day, there are only 5 founder members left with us, and altogether the Circle has 34 members with no fees in arrears. In this number, I do not count 3 previous members any more, because they have not answered our letters satisfactorily. Of those members 4 live abroad (Caspari, Gottfeldt, Heumann, Schoendorff), and there remain in London 30 members who qualify for full membership.

In these circumstances, it seems to me a waste of energy to keep to the number of 10 for our advisory Committee, which is out of proportion to the total number of members. On the other hand, I think, that the principle of an advisory Committee should be kept, which would also serve to remember the origins of the Circle's foundation. But the number of its members should be reduced, and I think best, to 6, whereby 3 members instead of 5 now have to resign each year.

I would like to have the opinion of all members on this idea. In case a majority would agree, the necessary alterations to our Rules could be implemented after a vote taken at the next General meeting.

James I. Wolfson.

Received 17/x/66

THE CIRCLE

14th October, 1966

from: Marie Neurath,
3a Eldon Grove,
N.W.3.

Dear Member,

It is with great sorrow that I have to report the sudden death on the 6th instant of our old member Ernst STEINITZ, who after long illness had just marvellously recovered from his eye operation. We all feel in sympathy with our Mrs. Steinitz, who asks our members to desist from individual letters of condolence.

Monday, October 10th - the meeting had to be cancelled at the request of The Dorice, because of water damage.

Monday, October 24th - M. Liebesman will bring slides to tell about Russia; H. Samuely and M. Neurath may add their experiences in travelling East.

Monday, November 14th - Extraordinary General Meeting. Enclosed please find a copy of our Rules as agreed in our General Meeting earlier this year.

On Monday, 26th September, The Circle had its first meeting after the holiday recess. It was a Social attended by 10 members. Although quite a number of members had not yet returned from their journeys, it seems that some interesting reports can be expected about experiences in Russia, East and West Germany, Italy, Switzerland, U.S.A., Canada, and Austria.

During this first meeting the following matters of Circle business were discussed:

1. M. Liebesman read letters she had received from Mrs. M. Rosenthal and Mrs. T. Wallis.

2. M. Neurath delivered greetings from H. Reifenberg, who is on a sightseeing trip to America, and cannot attend the October meetings. He had arranged to give a talk on his trip to the Club 43 on Monday, the 24th October, and suggested the Circle should suspend its own meeting on that date, and attend this lecture instead. But the members present decided not to suspend the Circle meeting, and to ask Reifenberg to repeat his lecture to The Circle.

3. The question of a third member of the Acting Committee was discussed. According to the Rules the Acting Committee has to be appointed by the Committee of Five. J. Wolfson proposed that an Extraordinary General Meeting should be called to elect the Committee of Five, and review the situation. All members present agreed.

4. M. Liebesman asked to be relieved from secretarial duties. She arranged a meeting with Wolfson for the 27th September to hand over everything. She had found and bought the special carbon paper with which our duplicating machine can be used again - see this Circular.

Circle News.

Carl Ludwig Franck's book "The Villas of Frascati" has now been published in English by Alec Tiranti. Those who attended his lecture will not have forgotten it.

P.M. Abelson has taken up the following appointments (1) as Visiting Professor of Civil Engineering, at Duke University, Durham, N. Carolina, for the term ending 31st January, 1967, and (2) afterwards to the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 1 31st May, 196[illegible]

January 1967

Doar Member,

We have to report another sad loss of the Circle; our Hon. member Joseph Frank died in Stockholm on 8th January 1967 at the age of 81.

Since our last circular in October 1966, the following meetings have taken place : -

Monday, October 24th
Mrs. Liebesman showed slides and reported of her journey from the Adriatic to the Black Sea and the Caucasus; Mrs. Samuely added her own reminiscences of the places she had also seen. Mrs. Neurath reported on her travel to East Germany and some of her impressions.

Monday, November 14th :
Extraordinary General Meeting. 11 members were present. Mrs. Neurath (in the chair) gave a resume of the difficulties arisen thro ugh the deaths of two members and the resignation of the secretary. She asked the meeting for their suggestions.

The main contributions came from Mr. Reifenberg, Ruhemann and Wolfson. It was agreed that : -

1. Three circulars per year should be sufficient (one per quarter, omitting one quarter for holidays).

2. The post of secretary should be abolished; the necessary work should be sub-divided among several members. The following volunteered for the following duties : -

   Mrs. Liebesman - collecting membership subscriptions.
   Mr. Reifenberg - auditing accounts.
   Mr. Ruhemann - arranging lectures, drafting circulars, preparing stencils.
   Mr. Wolfson - printing and posting circulars.
   Mrs. Neurath)-
   Mr. Wolfson)- preparing annual dinner, if any.
   Miss Oppenheim)

3. Mr. Ruhemann offered to make another attempt to find a solution of the problem of how to avoid the clashing of dates of o ur meetings with those of Club 43. He also read one of his charming short stories to give a light relief to this rather severe but successful business meeting.

Monday, November 28th :
A social gathering. Mr. Ruhemann reported on his investigation; one solution (see 3 above) might have been to hire a room at 9, Adamson Road for a day other than a Monday, but the charge of £3 an evening was considered prohibitive. He had drafted an application to Mr. Jaeger of Club 43 that they meet on a different weekday which Mr. Reifenberg read and supported and most members present signed.

Monday, December 12th :
A social gathering. Mrs. Neurath reported to Mr. Wolfson on her enquiries at the Hanover Banqueting Rooms, and they decided not to recommend them to the meeting for the Circle's annual dinner.

Monday, January 9th 1967 :
Social gathering.

FUTURE MEETINGS

Monday, February 6th
Mrs. Jaretzky reports - with slides - on her visits to Toronto.

Monday, February 20th
Mr. Rosenak will report - with slides - on impressions of a short visit to Iran.

F.A. RUHEMANN

KINDLY FILL IN THIS STRIP AND SEND IT TO
James I. Wolfson
63, Trinity Court
Grays Inn Road
London, W.C.1

I am likely to attend an annual dinner if one was arranged and would want ..... tickets.

Signature.....

~~Bound~~.
Correspondence
(includes letter
from Norman Bent (wid.) 1967
1945 - 1967

10 items

33, Wormsfeld Rd. N.3
13.1.45

Dear Reitenberg,

Please find enclosed questionnaire about bricklaying without remarks on my part. I am afraid I cannot contribute anything some other colleagues would not be much more able to do. Perhaps it would be worth while mentioning that we do not use "CLOSER BATS" (¼ Bricks) but only ¾ Bricks. Kind regards Yours G. Allen Riley

RUDOLF FRANKEL
REGISTERED ARCHITECT
120 GROVE END GARDENS, LONDON, N.W.8 TEL. MAIDA VALE 6695

January 24, 1945.

H. Reiffenberg Esq.,
23 Belsize Avenue,
N.W .3.

Dear Mr. Reiffenberg,

I herewith enclose as promised my answers to Questions 7 and 8 which were valid anyhow up to 1933.

Q.7. The normal type of scaffold used was of timber consisting of scaffolding standards, putlocks, scaffold boards, wind braces and guardrails fixed with lashings and cramps. There was a fixed platform at every floorlevel and on these fixed platforms temporary platforms for the bricklayer were ereeted, about 4ft. high.
This rather solid scaffolding was later altered and made more temporary for the use of the plasterers taking as many putloeks out as possible to allow for the uninterrupted plastering of large surfaces.

Q.8. The width of the fixed platform was about 7ft. and of the temporary platform 3'6". Bricks and mortar were maintained at platform level.
The brieks were loaded at groundfloor level into metal racks, transported either by builder's hoist or by special lifts to platform levels from where the briekcarrier carried the raeks along the platform distributing the bricks at convenient places.

I hope this will be of help.
Best regards,

Y ours,

80, Greencroft Gardens,
Tel.: MAIda vale 1926.
London N.W.6., June 24th
1946.

H. J. Reifenberg, Esq.,
23, Belsize Avenue,
London, N.W.3.

Dear Mr. Reifenberg.

Trying to be as good as my word I return with thank the questionaire you were good enough to let me have. At the same time I enclose some printed matter concerning the Council of Industrial Council which may be of interest. Please, return the one which I have marked after perusal, no hurry!

I greatly enjoyed our exchange of views, and being still an optimist (inspite of innumerable disappointments) I feel confident that something to our mutual satisfaction will emerge from our co-operation.

Wit best regards to both of you

Yours sincerely,
Leon Zeitlin

Encls.

RI 1205

1D2, GREENCROFT GARDENS,
LONDON, N.W.6.
TELEPHONE MAIDA VALE 8556.

7th August, 1946.

Dear Mr. Reifenberg,

After the Committee meeting of the Circle, you offered to help me with the questionnaire. Since then a fortnight has elapsed. Please do not hold up the matter any longer and let me have my text without delay.

Yours sincerely,

H. Read Hay

H. Reifenberg, Esq.,
23 Belsize Avenue,
London N.W.3.

h.J.Reifenberg, 27,Belsize Ave.,NW3. Pri.1205

Dear Rosenthal, 11th August 1946

Thank you for the draft of our answer to the questionnaire of the Council of Industrial Design as discussed between us.

I like it in many respects and some is quite excellent. I feel,however, that it might benefit from a rearrangement and condensation to make it more logical and more in keeping with the sequence of questions. On the other hand I felt that there might be less theoretical lecturing and more factual information. We may assume that the Council - which includes outstanding men in the field of design- should know what good design is and that some passages are too much outside our terms of reference. Other points needed more emphasis which I have tried to give by the new arrangement.

If you had any factual information (especially in direct answer to the questions asked) I should like to embody it. The general picture ,I think, is good, but the details are somewhat vague. It could e.g. be excellent to give some details about the training of the Bauhaus as compared with the usual methods and of the influence it had on industry & other schools (R). ~~Or a direct answer to (E) ,namely "No."~~ Etc. I encloso my new draft. We should meet soon.

Kindest regards
Yours sincerely

102, GREENCROFT GARDENS,
LONDON, N.W.6.
TELEPHONE MAIDA VALE 6556.

14th August, 1945

Dear Reifenberg,

Thank you very much for the help, criticism and suggestions you have given. I shall make use of ther in the final draft, which is now due and which I shall submit to the Committee without delay.

Yours sincerely,

H. Rosenthal

H.J.Heilenberg, 315,Upper Richmond Road,S.W.15.

3rd September,1946.

Dear Rosenthal,

Thank you for your letter of August 27th. I have moved on Saturday to the above address, hence the delay in answering your letter. You can imagine how busy I am with arranging things here especially as the builders are still in. Unfortunately the telephone people have not me down and I am still without which makes things more difficult still.

I shall ring you very soon to discuss further proceedings. I am at least as anxious as you to send the thing off.

In reading your draft I saw that it needs some technical corrections. There are some slips apparently due to the typing. Some of them might be corrected in the original (there may mean some retyping nearly a whole paragraph occurs twice on different parts a.s.f. I think we can easily discuss that on the telphone and ,if necessary I might be able to have the retyping done in my office (but this depends on how busy they are).

So dont get impatient, I shall contact you soon.

Yours sincerely

Inclosed cheque for Fl.17.8

H. J. REIFENBERG · DIPL · ING · ARCH · PUTNEY 8099
315 · UPPER RICHMOND ROAD · SW15

Miss L.M.Hubbard,
The Council of Industrial Design,
Tilbury House, Petty France, SW1.

5th September, 1947.

Dear Miss Hubbard,

your ref. ID.969. LMH/JH

Thank you for your letter of September 4th. Unfortunately I am leaving tomorrow for Wales. I will return on September 16th and cannot do much before then. In the meantime it would be interesting to know when Professor Schneck is likely to come to this country so that I can get an idea how we might fit it in. Members of the Circle meet regularly on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday each month.

Should you think that the matter cannot wait until I shall be back I shall try to contact members from Wales. Letters to my London address will be forwarded.

In the meantime I should like to thank you for offering us this interesting opportunity.

Yours sincerely

TELEPHONE
TERMINUS 5454 (PRIVATE EXCHANGE)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"NORTHNESS," NORDO, LONDON

REFERENCE
KXH. 2/A.1/6. 7

Letters to be addressed
RESIDENT MANAGER
GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL
KING'S CROSS
LONDON N 1.

11th December, 1947.

H.F.Reifenberg, Esq.,
315, Upper Richmond Road, S.W. 15.

Dear Sir,

re 7th October, 1947.

Thank you for your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing cheque value £3. 16. 5d in payment of the attached account and I have pleasure in sending you herewith official receipt.

On referring to correspondence, I regret to find that our two invoices were incorrectly addressed and this accounts for them not having reached you - I trust you will accept my apologies for troubling you in this direction.

Always with pleasure at your service and taking this opportunity of thanking you for your patronage.

Yours faithfully,

Resident Manager.

Encl.

Cigars, etc.		
Sundries		
Billiards		
Telephones		
Laundry		
SERVICE CHARGE.		7
paid out: Sundry		
" Theatre Tickets		
" Cars, Bus, etc.		
" Garage		
" Petrol, etc.		
Carried forward		7
LESS CASH PAID		
TOTAL	£	3 16 5

HOTELS DEPT.

H.A. 9/13

TATION HOTEL,
S, LONDON, N.1.

76204 9 12 19 47

Received from Mr & Mrs Reed

Room No. ..... No. 1

£ 2 : 16 : 6

ssented

dent Manager
ool Street, London, E.C.2

..... Cashier.

1947 1 Days	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought Forward												
Apartments	1	10	-									
Stock Rooms												
Baths												
Fires												
Breakfasts												
Luncheons												
Dinners												
Suppers												
Tea, Coffee, etc		6										
Fruit and Fruit Juices												
Sandwiches, etc.		12	9									
Servants' Board and Room												
Wines												
Spirits and Liqueurs												
Beers		14	3									
Aerated Waters												
Cigars, etc.												
Sundries												
Billiards												
Telephones												
Laundry												
SERVICE CHARGE.		7	-									
paid out: Sundry												
„ Theatre Tickets												
„ Cars, Bus, etc.												
„ Garage												
„ Petrol, etc.												
Carried forward												
LESS CASH PAID												
TOTAL	£	2	16	6								

THERN HOTEL
NG'S CROSS
LONDON N.1.

11th December, 1947.

Encl.

ched
eel

s

6th March,1918.

Dear Meyer,

Please find enclosed cheque for £2.-.- as Mr.Novak's contribution to the Circle. I expected this to come in and did not, therefore, want to write to him. It includes his membership fee for this year (1918).

Please note that all invitations and communications should be sent to F.Herz,Dr.Ing.e.,Civil.Eng.,Consulting Engineer, c/o Messrs.Haig, Simpson & Porter, 11, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. (Tel. Central 7711). It would be excellent if you could put your name on invitations for next Monday as the communications relating to the Annual Meeting. I am sorry I have been.

I am still pretty busy, but hope to be able to let you have the first essay as soon as I can get my hand above water.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

Hans Meyer, 33, Mountfield Rd., N.3.

14. Mai 48

Lieber Reifenberg!

Ich erwähnte neulich im Kommitee daß ich von Nowak nie eine Antwort auf meine Anfrage erhalten habe, ob er für uns in Welwyn Garden City etwas vorbereiten kann.

Es wurde daraufhin vermutet, er habe vielleicht seine Wohnung gewechselt und bekomme die Briefe nicht. Ich hörte dabei, daß Sie mit ihm besser bekannt sein sollen und wäre deshalb dankbar, wenn Sie mir bestätigen wollten, ob die Anschrift: 14, Handside Close, W.G.C, noch zutrifft oder welche andere richtig ist, auch ob Sie ihm vielleicht einmal freundschaftlich auf die Füße treten können. Ist er - was auch in Zweifel gezogen wurde - noch beim Film tatig?

Mit bestem Gruß Ihr

Hans Meyer, 33, Mountfield Rd., N.3.

4.5.48.

Lieber Reifenberg!

Ich bekam einen Brief von Vago, den ich durch ein Kreuz im letzten Rundschreiben an seinen Jahresbeitrag gemahnt hatte (Sie sind auch dabei, sagt Leporello).

Er hat am 19. Januar einen Scheck über 10/6 für Mr. Reifenberg ausgeschrieben und an Sie geschickt, doch ist der Scheck nie bei der Bank vorgekommen. Er muß also noch durch ein Versehen bei Ihnen sein, oder nicht angekommen - was wohl wahrscheinlicher ist.

Da ich Vago recht rasch antworten möchte, wäre ich Ihnen dankbar für ebenso rasche Mitteilung über die Sachlage.

Besten Gruß Ihr

ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS · PLANNERS · DESIGNERS

THE CIRCLE

HONORARY SECRETARY
HANS MEYER
33 MOUNTFIELD ROAD
LONDON · N.3
Telephone FINchley 0143

18. Oktober 48

Lieber Reifenberg!

Haben Sie jetzt wieder "your head above water"? Dann würde ich es sehr dankbar begrüßen, wenn Sie mir nun aus den alten Circle-Akten dasheraussuchten, was Sie nicht als Privat-Korrespondenz betrachten. Es ist bisher zur Not ohne die alten Akten gegangen, doch brauche ich jetzt für die Vorbereitung der nächsten Hauptversammlung einiges davon unbedingt.

Ich denke besonders an folgende Papiere: Frühere Komitee-Mitglieder, Wahlen, Satzungen und ihre Amendments (diese besonders Wichtig!) Vielleicht geben Sie sich einen Stoß und bringen die Sachen gleich morgen mit, wenn Sie, wie ich hoffe, zu dem T.U.C.-Wettbewerb mit sprechen werden.

In 14 Tagen wird Nachlis über Kopenhagen berichten. Bitte versuchen Sie doch, herrn Gross, dem ich eine besondere Einladung schicken werde, mitzubringen und verabreden Sie eine gemeinsame Fahrt zu uns, um Ihnen beiden den langen Weg zu verkürzen. Sie wissen, daß er dort 2 Stünde hatte und selbst auch hingefahren ist. Er würde also ein wertvoller Diskussions-Sprecher sein.

Mit bestem Gruß Ihr

Hoffentlich ist Ihre Gattin wieder wohlauf. Bitte ihr beste Grüße zu bestellen.

58, GRANGE PARK
EALING COMMON
LONDON, W. 5.—
11/2/48.

Dear Mr Reizenberg,

Thanks for your letter from[illegible] mst. I have notified the "Circle" in September 1946 of my change of address and since than I have not received any communication.

I have not paid any subscription for the last two years. Please state amount due and I am quite willing to balance it.

I will have to thanks you for your kind helps for the A.T. which notified me confidentially that they have nominated me for the election as a member.

Owing to lack of work in our office, I have to look for an other position and I am prepared in the meantime to take up some part-time or homework and would very much appreciate your recommendation.

I remain, with many thanks

yours sincerely

Herbert Reizenberg

ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS · PLANNERS · DESIGNERS

THE CIRCLE

HONORARY SECRETARY
HANS MEYER
33 MOUNTFIELD ROAD
LONDON N.3
Telephone FINchley 0143

14. April 49

Lieber Reifenberg!

Ich möchte Ihnen unsern Dank aussprechen für Ihre Teilnahme am gestrigen Abend. Ihr Vortrag war wirklich außerordentlich fesselnd und lehrreich, und ich weiß, daß dies das Gefühl aller Teilnehmer war. Zu bedauern ist nur wieder (immer von Neuem), daß deren Zahl so gering war. Sie verfolgen wohl meinen Kampf um ein Wiederaufleben des früheren Interesses. Bleibt er so erfolglos wie bisher, so werde ich wohl bald die Waffen strecken. Jedenfalls fühle ich, daß der Circle Sie um Entschuldigung bitten muß, Ihrem Vortrag so wenig "Ohren geliehen" zu haben.

Mit bestem Gruß Ihr

HMeyer

FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

237 BAKER STREET, LONDON, N.W.1
Telephone: WELBECK 0293/4 *Cables:* SCOPUS, LONDON, N.W.1

Hon. President
THE RT. HON. LORD COHEN, P.C.

Chairman
PROF. N. BENTWICH, O.B.E., M.C.

Vice-Chairman
PROF. SIR ISAIAH BERLIN, C.B.E., F.B.A.

Chairman of the Executive
DR. ALEC LERNER

Hon. Treasurer
EDMUND L. DE ROTHSCHILD

Hon. Secretary
ERIC WOLFF, B.A.

Secretary
DR. WALTER ZANDER

Assistant Secretary
KENNETH H. BENNETT

12/1/67

Dear Friend I am writing a personal note to our friends because I am deeply worried by the failure of most of the members to respond to the SOS call of the President of the University. Never has the University been in such a grave financial position as it is to-day. For years the contribution of the Friends contributed to the working budget has been stable, while the budget has increased several fold. Unless the Friends do something, the University will be forced to cut down its staff and the number of students. We must help individually and collectively, and I ask you to make an additional contribution now as generous as you can. We must let Mr Klath know soon what we have done.

Norman Bentwich

F. A. RUHEMANN.

c/o. Mrs Barham,
PORTHALLOW,
HELSTON,
CORNWALL.

Lieber Reifenberg,

Herzlichen Dank für Ihren prompten Brief und Scheck für 17/8. Sie haben Recht: Ich habe mich verrechnet. Bitte verzeihen Sie die doppelte Bemühung. Ich sollte mich schämen! Ich tue es hiermit.

Vielen Dank auch für Ihre Ferien-Wünsche, die ich aufrichtig zurückgebe.

Am sparsamsten ist es wohl, ich lege den Scheck bei und Sie verbessern ihn, indem Sie Ihre Initials neben die Ergänzungen schreiben.

Mit vielen Grüßen
Ihr F. A. Ruhemann

ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS · PLANNERS · DESIGNERS

THE CIRCLE

HONORARY SECRETARY
ERNST L FREUD
22 ST JOHN'S WOOD TERRACE
LONDON N. W. 8.
Telephone PRImrose 1727

RULES

Agreed at the foundation of The Circle, 23rd June 1943, amended 12th March 1947, and 14th February 1952.

1. "THE CIRCLE" is a professional group of Architects, Engineers and Planners from various countries. The seat of "THE CIRCLE" is in London.

2. The aims of "THE CIRCLE" are to promote professional and social contacts amongst its members and friends, to further and exchange professional knowledge and experience. The activities of "THE CIRCLE" will include professional lectures and discussions, social meetings and the forming of groups for the study of special problems.

3. "THE CIRCLE" is directed by a Committee of Ten who appoint an Acting Committee of Three one of whom is the Honorary Secretary. Five members of the Committee resign alternately each year, the vacancies being filled by election at the Annual General Meeting of members. The resigning members may be re-elected for one more term of two years. After this term one year has to elapse before they are eligible again; this does not apply to the acting Honorary Secretary.

4. Membership is open to everyone professionally connected with architecture, building or planning, if introduced by a member. Opportunity will be given to members to object to any election to membership. The decision rests with the Committee, without any reasons to be given. To safeguard the interest of "THE CIRCLE", the Committee may exclude a member.

5. The Membership Fee is to be fixed annually at the General Meeting of members by a simple majority.

6. These Rules may only be amended at a General Meeting of members by a majority of two thirds of those present, the Quorum being one half of all members resident in Greater London. Eight days' notice has to be sent to all members informing them of the day and place of such meeting, and of the amendments that will be moved. If one half of all members resident in Greater London fail to be present at the meeting, a second meeting has to be called in the same way, where votes will be taken irrespective of the number of persons present.

7. At the request of one third of all members an extraordinary General Meeting must be held after due notification.

ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS · PLANNERS · DESIGNERS

THE CIRCLE

HONORARY SECRETARY:
GEORGE LESSER
11 CAMPION ROAD
LONDON S. W. 15.
Telephone PUTney 8991

RULES

Agreed at the foundation of The Circle, 23rd June 1943, amended 12th March 1947, and 14th February 1952.

1. "THE CIRCLE" is a professional group of Architects, Engineers and Planners from various countries. The seat of "THE CIRCLE" is in London.

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7. At the request of one third of all members an extraordinary General Meeting must be held after due notification.

Received 17/x/66

"T H E C I R C L E"

Group of Architects, Engineers, Planners, Designers

R U L E S

Agreed at the foundation of THE CIRCLE on the 23rd June, 1943. Amended 12th March 1947, 14th February 1952, 4th February 1959, 23rd January 1961, 22nd January 1963, 9th March 1964, and 25th April, 1966.

1. THE CIRCLE is a group of Architects, Engineers, Planners, Designers, and their Friends. The seat of THE CIRCLE is in London.

2. The aims of THE CIRCLE are to promote professional and social contacts amongst its members and friends, and to further and exchange professional knowledge and experience.

3. THE CIRCLE is directed by a Committee of Five, elected every year at the General Meeting; they can be re-elected. The Committee of Five appoints the Acting Committe of Three, who share in the management of THE CIRCLE.

4. New members have to be sponsered by two members, and have to be accepted by the Committee of Five. Membership will be granted as soon as one year's fee has been paid.

5. The membership fee is to be fixed annually at the General Meeting of members by a simple majority.

6. These Rules may only be amended at a General Meeting of members, by a majority of two-thirds of those present, the quorum being one-third of all members resident in Greater London. Eight day's notice has to be sent to all members informing them of the day and place of such meeting, and of the amendments that will be moved. If one-third of all members resident in Greater London fail to be present at the meeting, a second meeting has to be called in the same way, where votes will be taken irrespective of the number of members present.

7. At the request of one-third of all members resident in Greater London an Extraordinary General Meeting must be held after due notification.

Pocket Issue — Telephone Addresses — March, 1952.

THE CIRCLE

FOUNDED 23 June 1943.

	LIST OF MEMBERS	PRIVATE TEL.	OFFICE TEL.
	1. Ascher, Felix D.	MOU... 9760	LAR... 2334, Ext. 49
	2. Bark, M.		
	3. Caspari, Peter		
	4. Fraenkel, Rudolf		
	5. Freud, Ernst	PRI... 1728	PRI... 1728
	6. Friedmann, Ernest P.	CUN... 6825	WEL... 7396
	7. Gotell, J.	SPE... 6315	HOL... 4071
	8. Dr. Hajnal-Kenyi, K.	SPE... 3471/2	SPE. 3471/2
x	9. Herrmann, F. H.	SPE... 1296	HOL... 5100, 4730
	10. Herz, R.		
	11. Heumann, Werner	HAM... 1336	LAN... 2665
x	12. Hoenig, Edgar	CUN... 4860, Ext.98	WHI... 2561-3
x	13. Jaretzki, H. S.	HAM... 0144	AMB... 2833
	14. Klein, H. R.	WES... 5866	VIC... 7092
	15. Kohlberg, F. J.		
xx	16. Lesser, George	PUT... 0437	PAD... 1601, Ext.221.
x	17. Losses, Jascha	GLA... 5135	LAD... 1367/8
	18. Losses, Max	HAM... 8897	LAD... 1367/8
	19. Marcus, F. L.	MUS.8736	
	20. Mateusek, E.	MAI... 3837	WAT... 6922
	21. Meyer, Hans	FIN... 0143	GRO... 8171, Ext. 7.
	22. Newman, F.	SPE... 6311	TER... 3468
	23. Ochs, Eugen Sigmund	STR... 7107	
x	24. Oppenheim, Albert	HAM... 0598	
	25. Ostersetzer, Herbert	PER... 2337	PAD... 4201
	26. Parnes, Helen	GLA... 0941	WAT... 5000, Ext.6185
x	27. Rachlis, Michael	PRI... 5873	PRI... 6779
x	28. Reifenberg, H. J.	PUT... 8099	PUT... 8099
	29. Rosenthal, Harry	MAI... 8556	
xx	30. Ruhemann, F.A.	PRI... 4678	PRI... 0068
	31. Scheendorff, Ellen		
	32. Singer, O.	PAD... 6706	VIC... 4422, Ext.236
	33. Spiwak, H. J.	PRI... 5629	
	34. Strass, Lee	CUN... 0658	
xx	35. Welfsen, James I.	TER... 3289	TER... 4200, Ext.3495

(x) Denotes: Committee member for 1952.
(xx) Denotes: Acting-Committee member for 1952.

George Lesser,
Honerary Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE CIRCLE - 1st JANUARY 1945.

ADAMS, A.	87 Westbourne Ct.Orset Ter. W.2.	Abbey 2588-5
ASCHER, Felix D.	3 Church Crescent, N.10.	Tudor 6593
CASPARI, Peter	13a High St.St. John's Wood	Pri. 2074
[illegible] Adolf	120 Grove End Gdns N.W.8.	Mai. 6695
[illegible]	32 St.John's Wood Ter: N.W.8.	Pri. 1727
DR.HAJ MI-KOLYI.	32 The Park, N.W.11	Spe. 7210.
[illegible], F.H.	4 North Square, N.W.11	Spe. 1296
JAMES, C.	509 Clive Court, W.9.	
JARETZKI, H.	51 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.3.	Ham. 0144
[illegible], W.J.	3 Windsor Ct, Jubilee Place, S.W.3.	Flax. 5823
[illegible]ETT, Eugene, F.R.I.B.A.,	Parkway Chambers, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.	W.C. 3517.
LINGER, Elisabeth	33 North End Road, N.W.11	Spe. 0669
LESSER, Georg.	5 Steeks Road, N.W.3.	Pri. 6253
LOSTOS, L.	47 Fairfax Place, N.W.6.	Mai. 7946
LOSTOS, J.	47 Fairfax Place, N.W.6.	Mai. 7946
MEYER, H.	33 Countfield Road, N.3 Tem.3468	Fin. 0143
NEUMANN, E., Dr,	35 Parkview Gdns, N.W.4. Hen 6206 Spe 6311	
NOVAK, V.F.	28 Brooks Wood Lane, Welwyn Garden City	Wel. 3531
[illegible]STHELM, A.	16 Castleton Av, Wembley, Middx.	
NICHOLS, Michael	15 Ormond Ter, N.W.8.	Pri. 5873
[illegible], H.J.	23 Belsize Ave, N.W.3.	Pri. 1255
[illegible], Harry,	102 Greencroft Gdns, N.W.6.	Mai. 8556
[illegible], F.	46 Belsize Sq.N.W.3.	Pri. 4678
SCHOENDORFF, Ellen	G. 261 Grove End Gdns, N.W.8.	Mai. 7979
[illegible], H.J.	9 Lawn Rd Flats Lawn Rd, N.W.3.	Pri. 5629
[illegible]ACO, Paul L.	162 Holland Park Ave, W.11	Park 8659
[illegible]ALTZ, Rudolf	36 Monarch Court, Lyttelton Rd N.2	Spe. 6193 May.9930
[illegible]WOLFSOHN, James	49 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.	Pri. 4078

49

Osterreicher H.	74, Courtfield Gdns., Bury Court, S.W.5.	Mus.4797 -6.30
Norman F.	18, Bedford Sq., W.C.1.	Spe.5893 6164
Gabriel [illegible]	19 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.	
Gdns, F.S.	Nanyuki, Court Hill, Chipstead, Surrey	Slo.6127
Mrs. Schreiber	35, Chesham St., S.W.1.	

Please note the new private addresses of

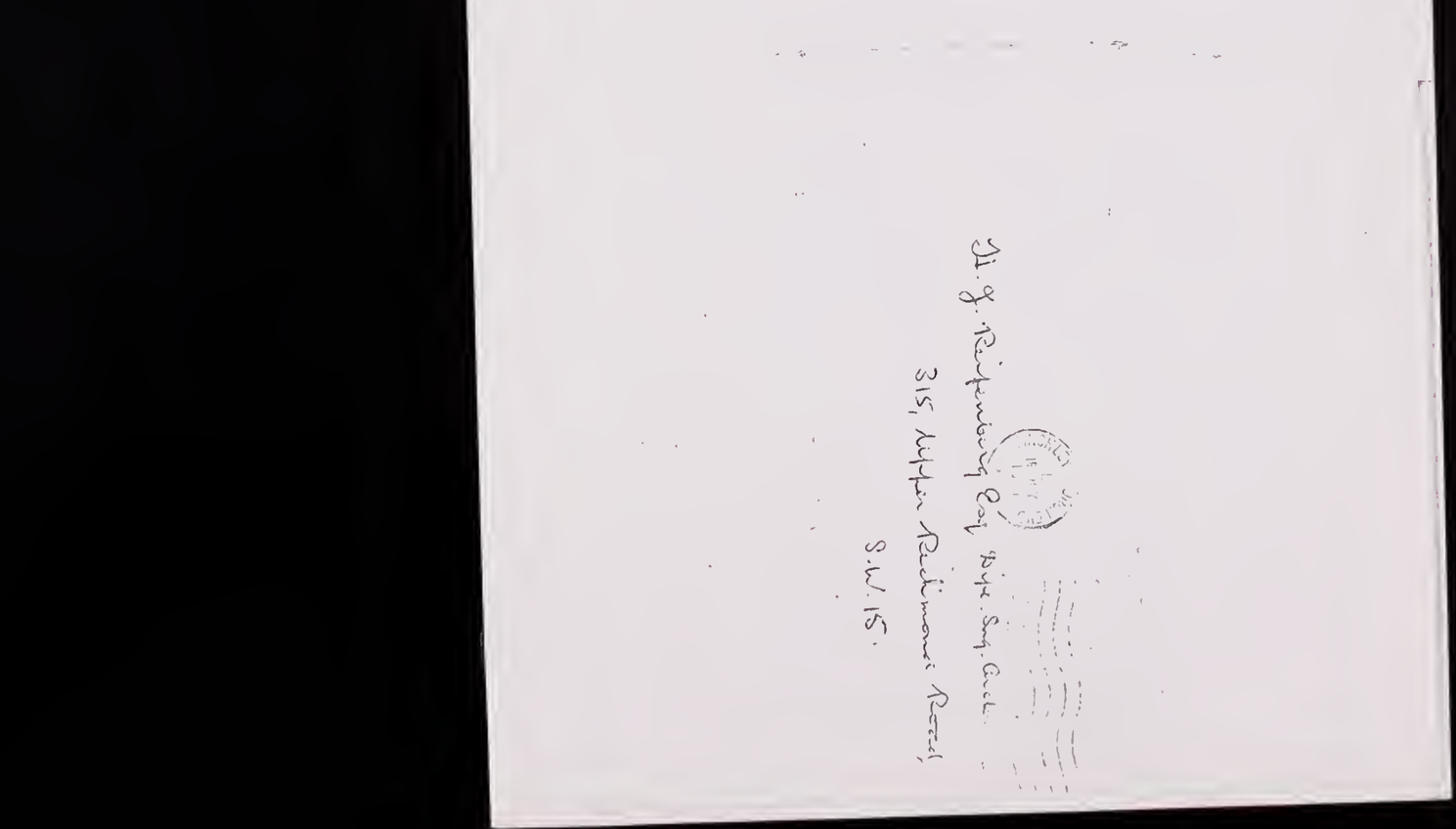
Jascha Lossos, 20 Harman Drive, N.W.2. GLAdstone 5135.

and Max Lossos, 34 Menelik Rd., N.W.2. HAMpstead 8897.

The business address of both brothers remains
M. & J. Lossos & Co., Ltd., 31 Beethoven St., W.10.
LADbroke 1367.

Those still in arrears with their Contribution for 1951 will find a slip enclosed to aid their memory.

George Lesser.



"THE CIRCLE". LIST OF MEMBERS, MAY 1956

Compiled to the best of our knowledge, without any guarantee concerning errors or omissions.

Members of the Committee are marked thus: "x"
Another x indicates members of the Acting Committee.

Members abroad are entered at the end of the List.

LIFE MEMBER

Caspari, Peter, F.R.I.B.A., M.R.A.I.O.,

Private Address: 39 Park Lane, York Mills, R.R.I.
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Abeles, Paul W., D.Sc., M.I.Struct.E., M.Am.Soc.C.E.,

Private Address: 3 Belsize Avenue, N.W.3. PRI 7478
Professional Standing: Consultant Prestressed Concrete.
Office address: As above and: British Railways, Eastern Region, New Works Dept. Kings Cross, TER 4200, Ext. 3507

x Freud, Ernst, Dipl.Ing., M.Inst.R.A.

Private address: 32 St. John's Wood Terrace, N.W.8. PRI 1727
Professional standing: Independent Architect.
Office address: as above.

x Friedmann, Ernest P.,

Private address: 6 Boyton House, Wellington Road, N.W.8. PRI 8057
Professional standing: Interior Decorator.
Office address: 75 Baker Street, W.1. WEL 7396

Gotell, J

Private address: 89 Beaufort Park, N.W.11. SPE 6315
Professional Standing: Asst. Arch., Messrs. Trehearne & Norman Preston & Partners.
Office address: 83 Kingsway, W.C.2. HOL 4071

Dr. Gottfeldt, H., M.I.Struct.E., M.Inst.W.

Private address: 61 Barn Way, Wembley, Middlesex, ARN 5039
Professional standing: Consulting Engineer.
Office address: as above.

Dr. Hajnal-Konyi, K., M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E. M.A.S.C.E.

Private address: 7 The Park, N.W.11. SPE 3471/2
Professional standing: Consulting Engineer.
Office address: as above.

Henle, Paul W.,

Private address: 6 Fairfax Road, N.W.6. PRI 6262
Professional standing: Painter, Sculptor, Designer.

Herrmann, F.H., F.R.I.B.A., M.I.R.A.

Private address: 4 North Square, N.W.11. SPE 1296
Professional standing: Chartered Architect.
Office address: 24 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. HOL 5100, 4730

Dr.-Ing. Herz, R., F.R.I.B.A.

Private address: 56 Sandy Lane, Richmond.
Professional standing and address: Lecturer in the Architectural Section, Hammersmith School of Building and Arts and Crafts, Lime Grove, W.12.

Hirschmann, Ernest William, Dipl.-Ing.

Private address: 93 Highview Road, W.13. PER 8026
Professional standing: Site Engineer (Steel structures and R.C.)

Hoenig, Edgar, L.R.I.B.A., M.I.R.A.

Private address: 8D Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.3. PRI 0832
Professional standing: Chartered Architect.
Office address: 79 Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1. ABB 4101

xx Klein, Hans Rudolf, B.Sc.(Eng.)

Private address: 34 Neville's Court, Dollis Hill Lane, N.W.2. GLA 4163

Professional standing: Lecturer
Office address: Northampton Polytechnic, St.John Street, E.C.1.

Kohlberg, F.J.

Private address: 23b Kingston Hill, Kingston on Thames.
Professional standing: Designer.

xx Lesser, George H., Dipl.Ing.

Private address: 11 Campion Road, S.W.15. PUT 8991
Professional standing: Senior Assistant Architect, British Transport Commission.
Office address: 222 Marylebone Road, N.W.1. AMB 7711, Ext.219

Lossos, Jascha, Dipl.-Ing., A.F.I.C.D.

Private address: 20 Harman Drive, N.W.2. GLA 5135
Professional standing: Partner of M.& J. Lossos & Co., Ltd.
Office address: 31 Beethoven Street, W.10. LAD 1367/8

Lossos, Max, Dipl.-Ing., A.M.I.H.V.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.

Private address: 34 Menelik Road, N.W.2. HAM 8897
Professional standing: Company Director, as before.
Office address: 31 Beethoven Street, W.10. LAD 1367/8

Marcus, F.L., Dipl.-Ing., M.S.I.A.

Private address: 12 Bedford Square, W.C.1. MUS 8736
Professional standing: Architectural Consultant.

xx Meyer, Hans, Dipl.-Ing.

Private address: 33 Mountfield Road, N.3. FIN 0143

x Millet, Albert,

Private address: 52 Fortune Green Road, N.W.6. HAM 8303
Professional standing: Architectural Designer and Interior Decorator

Mork, Miss Edith,

Private address: 2 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.7. KEN 6142
Professional standing: Industrial Designer

x Neurath, Mrs Marie,

Private address: 3 Eldon Grove, N.W.3. HAM 7413
Professional standing: Director, Isotype Institute.
Office address: 51a Rathbone Place, W.1. MUS 7788

Newman, Dr.-Ing.F.

Private address: 16 Temple Gardens, N.W.11. SPE 6311
Professional standing: Pabas Ltd., Blouses, Plastic Goods, Silk Screen Printing.
Office address: 6 Lorenzo Street, W.C.1. TER 3468

Ochs, Eugen Sigmund.

Private address: 27 Barrow Road, S.W.16. STR 7107
Professional standing: Registered Architect.
Office address: Architect's Office, Monoux Building, High Street, Walthamstow E.17. LAR 1929

x Oppenheim, Albert, Dipl.-Ing.

Private address: 15 Somali Road, N.W.2. HAM 0598
Professional standing: Free Lance Commercial Artist.

Reifenberg, H.J., Dipl.-Ing.

Private address: 315 Upper Richmond Road, S.W.15. PUT 8099
Professional standing: Private Architect.

Rosenberg, Eugene. F.R.I.B.A.,

Private address: 14 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.8. CUN 9155
Professional standing: Chartered Architect. (Yorke, Rosenberg & Mardall)
Office address: 2 Hyde Park Place, W.2. AMB 2451

Rosenthal, Harry, Dipl.Ing. Arch. M.S.I.A.

Private address: 102 Greencroft Gardens, N.W.6. MAI 8556
Professional standing: Free Lance.

Rosenthal, H. Werner. Dipl.Ing. A.R.I.B.A.

Private address: Greystead House, Quill Hall Lane, Amersham, Bucks. Amersh. 894

Professional Standing: Private Architect.
Office address: 34 Hanway Street, W.1. LAN 5774

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"THE CIRCLE". LIST OF MEMBERS, JANUARY 1958

Compiled to the best of our knowledge,
without any guarantee concerning errors
or omissions.

Members of the Committee are marked thus: "x"
Another "x" indicates members of the Acting Committee.

Members abroad (except P. Caspari) are entered
at the end of the List.

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Poetry
1949-55. 10pp.

THE CIRCLE. - Annual Dinner 20. Mai 1949

"Spoonerismen". Ansprache in Schüttelreimen von Hans Meyer.

Ihr wünscht, was Spoonerismus sei, zu fragen.
Die Antwort bin ich gleich so frei zu sagen
Auf deutsch pflegt man ihn Schüttelreim zu heißen
Und mit ihm manchen Witz daheim zu reißen.
Ja, Witz soll man dem Spoonerismus leihn,
Humor, soweit man ihn uns ließ, muß rein.
So wie ein Sektglas vom Gerüttel schäumt,
So soll man sprühen, wenn man schüttelreimt.
Doch Kürze muß den Wein im Kelche würzen:
Oft muß man - wenn auch ungern - welche kürzen.
Ob mir so schön vom Mund die Reime träufen?
Ob solche Dichter-blütenträume reifen?
Wo fand ich Lehre frohgemuter Geister?
Wer, wie Hans Sachs sagt, war mein "guter Meister"?
Zwar, Goethe schüttelt auch: "....sbest nicht reinlich,
"Zu tragen bleibt solch Erdenrest nicht beinlich?" -
Vielleicht sollt' ich mir weitres Dichten schenken
Und an vernünft'gere Geschichten denken. -
Vom Dichter Wilhelm Busch entschieden meint,
Daß er gefürchtet und gemieden scheint,
Wenn der bewußte Griff, der rasche tastet
Dahin, wo in der Seitentasche rastet
Das Manuskript. Draus liest er, zeitentrückt.
Man zeigt sich, obwohl fluchtbereit, entzückt. - -
Doch jetzt tut uns der Lösung zum Tema not:
Langweile ist kein angenehmer Tod.
Der Circle ist, man wird's gewißlich schließen,
Das Tema, und ihr wollt es schließlich wissen.
Nun denn: Zu einer sehr korrekten Tat
Schritt jüngst der hohe Architektenrat,
Das Kommitee der "Unger Ten". Es wagte,
Dies Fest zu geben kürzlich, wenn es tagte.
So ging es an das Annual Dinner sachte,
Das es mit sehr vergnügtem Sinn erdachte.
Zwar macht' der Wein uns ökonomischen Kummer,
Und dann: Wie kommt man zu einer komischen Nummer?
Dem Clou, der nicht Ver-lust, nur Lust gebracht hätt',
Worüber man aus voller Brust gelacht hätt'?
Daß, wer vorher sich um den Schmaus gerissen,
Nicht nachher klagt, sein Geld sei rausgeschmissen. -
Jenun, hier sind Sie, zahlreich, wie gesagt.
Bereuen Sie den Schritt, den Sie gewagt,
Als Sie dies Fest in engre Wahl gezogen?
Zwar wird gewiß nicht nur die Zahl gewogen,
Doch mögen nie mehr die Annalen zeigen,
Daß abwärts sich die Mitgliedszahlen neigen.
Denn was du mit zu kleiner Zahl vermagst,
Ist hoffnungslos, sodaß du mal verzagst.
Du drückst den Werbeknopf, du drückst'n fleißig -:
Es bleiben immer die verflixten Dreißig.
Doch wenn man Werbung, die besticht, vernimmt,
Merkt man zwar Absicht, doch ist nicht verstimmt. -
Von fernen Ländern kamen wir gezogen.
Uns war der Landungsoffizier gewogen, -
Als wir den Weg, den jeder kennt, genommen,
Sind wir hierher vom Kontinent gekommen
Als Deutsche, Ungarn, Polen Schachen rüber,
Mit Zirkelkasten und mit Rechenschieber -
Ja, und sonst garnichts, mit der leeren Hand,
So kamen wir aus mancher harten Land.
Da hatte man zuerst zurückzustecken
Und oftmals sich ein gutes Stück zu recken.
Man wollte gern um jede Stelle werben,
Nicht mit der allgemeinen Welle sterben.
Oft hört er: "Sorry, ist nicht meine Sache,
"Seh jeder selbst, wie er das seine mache".
Und kein Verdruß, kein noch verworrener fehlt,
Da niemand einen bloody Foreigner wählt.
Und immer wird "I let you know" gesagt,
Doch dieses "No!" hat an ihm so genagt,

Daß es ihm fast nach Selbstvernichtung riecht,
Und kurz: ihm paßt die ganze Richtung nicht!
Da packt ihn, der doch was Gescheut's weiß, Grauen:
Ihr könnt mir mal ins Auge kreuzweis schauen!! -
Kein freundlich Wort, nach dem er lechz', und rings
Wohin er hört, nur Englisch rechts und links.
Er stöhnt, wenn Sehnsucht ihn zurückbegleitet:
"Dort, wo du nicht bist, da ist Glück bereitet!"
Auch scheints, daß hinter ihm die Menge lacht:
Ob das des Mantels größ're Länge macht?
Mit Gram denkt er des kontinentalen Meters.
Wie gern auch hier mit Dezimalen tät er's.
Doch dafür ist der Britenstaat berühmt, -
Es ist auch wohl in Gottes Rat bestimmt -,
Daß man vom liebsten Dezimal muß scheiden
Und Meter, Celsius, Gramm pauschal muß meiden.
Nun, wer auf keine Müh' verzichten wollte,
die er den Maßen und Gewichten zollte,
Und wer sofort in Fuß und Zoll gefühlt,
Ist's, der auch hier bald auf Erfolge zielt.
Hat ihm der Kopf auch dann und wann gedröhnt:
Er hat sich eben schließlich dran gewöhnt.
Was er nicht aus der Fantasie holt frei,
Lernt er, zum Beispiel, was Freehold sei.
Selbst im Gespräch wird er ein netter Wicht,
Scheut kein' Gemeinplatz, selbst das Wetter nicht
Und kann erhob'nen Hauptes keck lich schreiten.
Vergessen sind die vielen Schrecklichkeiten,
Und hinter ihm jetzt: wesenloser Schein.
Was wird, ruht in der Zukunft Schoß allein.
Man schaffts! braucht nicht mehr ohne Tat zu ruhn.
Bald hat der Architekt mit Rat zu tun,
Schon wird mit Schwung auf dem Papier gehaust,
Hier wird skizziert, gezeichnet, hier gepaust,
Und jeder Plan läßt mit Vernunft sich formen:
Man wählt bloß eine von den 50 Normen. -
Von manch Kollegen ein Geflüster geht,
Daß er um Aufnahm' ins Register fleht,
Weil's jedem gut für sein Vorhaben steht,
Wenn er zum Namen auch Buchstaben hatt'.
Wie oft er sich auf Konferenzen tummel',
Er haßt den ganzen Kompetenzenrummel
Und kämpft um mancherlei Dispens, nicht zart,
Der wieder nicht mit der Lizenz sich paart.
Wenn nun, wie Busch sagt, oft beschwerlich fällt
Der Preis und das Budget gefährlich schwellt,
So ists der Bauherr, der das schließlich trägt,
Obwohl er an die Brust verdrießlich schlägt.
Der Bauherr! - Was weiß der von Blasen, Tuten?
Das Künstlers Herz mag in Aks-tasen bluten,
Sein Plan erscheine auch den deinen Kunst -:
Der Bauherr hat von all dem keinen Dunst.
Er liebte billigen Effekten-Tand,
Wofür er keinen Architekten fand,
Und wenn du's fertig in der Pause hast,
Ists fraglich, ob's der Frau vom Hause paßt.
So find't er immer im Projekt ein Haar,
Dabei hat er es ausgeheckt ein Jahr.
Wie hast du dann wohl unterm Sporn gezuckt
Und - hinter seinem Rücken - Zorn gespuckt!
Das will mich nunmehr an die Planner mahnen.
Was alles diese kühnen Männer planen!
Nicht daß die Wolkenkuckucksheime bauen
Und wahllos Straßen ziehn und Bäume hauen. -
Der Planner weiß, was nötig Leute haben,
Daß sie sich künftig mehr als heute laben.
Er weiß auch, was se lieben, was se klagen:
Sowas kann nur ein mann von Klasse wagen.
Dann muß er seine Analysen deuten
Und zeigen, was denn Not tut diesen Leuten.
Da, wo man ihn um off'ne Räume bat,
Schafft er für Rasen, Strauch und Bäume Rat.
Er macht Verkehr durch neue Straßen leichter,
Die alten, die zu wünschen lassen, streicht er,

Sodaß mit großen wie mit kleinen Wagen
  Man sicher fahre, ohne Weinen, Klagen.
Solch Wirken schätzt selbst der Banause hoch,
  Der heut' in Slums sich fühlt zu Hause noch.
Doch was sind Hoffnungen, Entwürfe denen!
  Der reine Tor! Er glaubt, er dürfe wähnen,
Man könne zeichnend allerhand gestalten. -
  Wie selten hat die Zukunft standgehalten.
Ach meistens bleibt auf dem Papier der Schein:
  Man überläßt den Armen schier der Pein.
Nun denkt an unsrer Engineers Geschick,
  (Sie zu vergessen bräch' mir schier's Genick!)
Er rechnet nie im Kopf, sich lieber schont,
  Weil alles sich mit Rechenschieber lohnt
Das sieht auch jeder, weil' so nett wa', ein.
  So: 3 mal 3? - ? -: annähernd etwa 9!
Doch wie der Heizungsingenieur sich hetzt:
  Er kommt, sieht, riecht und schafft Gehör sich jetzt:
"Nicht den Kamin, den arg verrusten, heiz!
  "Nimm den Konvektor, der spart Hustenreiz."
Fragt man ihn: Isoliert ein Mater-jal?
  Weiß er sofort die Antwort: "Ja, thermal".
Manch einer ist ein Spezialist gewesen,
  Hat auf Hochschulen, wie ihr wißt, gelesen,
Hat sich mit Reinforced Concrete beschäftigt
  Und gegen Stahl den Unterschied bekräftigt.
Er weiß, wenn man Beton auch faktisch preßt,
  Er bleibt auf Zug und Druck gleich praktisch fest.
Auch seine Kenntnis sehr besticht in Brücken:
  Was er berechnet, niemals bricht in Stücken.
Ich selbst verstünde das so lebensgerne,
  Doch glaub' ich, daß ich das vergebens lerne.
Zur Prüfung hat man mich geplackt, getrieben:
  Für mich ist konkret stets Abstrakt geblieben.
Mehr Dunst kann ich von dem Gebiet nicht kriegen,
  Ich weiß bloß eins: man kann Concrete nicht biegen. -
Nun, Gruppe 4 will auch nichts kleiner's sagen:
  Nie hört man über die Designers klagen,
Bloß daß sie uns verzäll'n die Leckerbissen,
  Die uns die braven Zuckerbäcker lieben.
Ach mir tun die in den Kunstgehegen leid -
  Von ihnen sprechen ist Verlegenheit!
Nun ist ja das, was der Designer kann,
  Gerade das, worauf noch Keiner sann, -
Ein Kämpfer, der für neue Normen ficht,
  Schätzt er die hergebrachten Formen nicht, -
Der schöner Werkzeug und Maschinen macht
  Und Kunst herabbringt selbst zum Linenschacht,
Der reformiert, an neue Muster denkt
  Und Farben weise, hell und duster mengt.
Er streitet wacker gegen Kitsch mit Brunst,
  Durchsetzt so Foreign made mir Brit'sh mit Kunst. -
So hab' ich euch erzählt, wie sie gerungen,
  Das Loblied jeder Kategorie gesungen:
Designers, Planners hab' ich hergesetzt,
  Sprach von den Architekten - sehr gehetzt -,
Und hab' mich zu den Engineers gewandt.
  Mit Recht den "Circle" haben wir's genannt.
Erscheint der "Kreis" des "Circles" nicht geschlossen?
  In Drangsal und im Aufstieg schlicht Genossen!
Wenn ihr das fühlt, so ist mein Sang gelungen. -
  Bloß: hab' ich nicht schon viel zu lang gesungen?
Mehr Strophen würdet ihr verwundert hören.
  Ihr denkt: Gott schütze, wenn's noch 100 wären.
Ihr habt mir reichlich schon Geduld geschenkt!
  Ein Tropi, wer nicht der Dankesschuld gedenkt.
Ja, Dank! - Euch allen, die zum Feste gingen,
  Auf unsre Lockung sich als Gäste fingen,
Sich auf das Mahl und auf die Schau gefreut.
  Und diesmal hat auch keine Frau gescheut
Zu kommen. Fühlt man sich nicht wie Genesen?
  Denn Damen sind bei uns noch nie gewesen,
Die himmlisch' Rosen in das Leibliche weben.
  Drum laßt zum Schluß das ewig Weibliche leben!

A u f m u n t e r u n g

zum "Lustigen Abend" am 25. Mai 1951

Zeitgenosse und Kollege!
Eile auf den schnellsten Wege
Nach den Blauen Donau - Gründen,
Um Erheiterung dort zu finden.

Sage n i c h t : "Ich schliess mich aus,
Denn was schaut dabei heraus?
Lach ich da auch sicher Tränen?
Werd ich nicht vor Stumpfsinn gähnen?
Geh ich hin - kein Sinn ist drin,
Weil ich nicht in Stimmung bin.
Ausgerechnet Kabarett!
Ich geh lieber früh zu Bett!"

Leute, die sich nicht entblöden,
So an Schwarm darüber zu reden -
Solche freilich find ich ziemlich
Sonderbar und eigentümlich.
Sei Du n i c h t wie jene Leute!
Tu mer resch - und Ernst beiseite!

Alles Heitre wird Dir klar
Aus dem heutgen Zirkular.
Also gib Dir einen Stoss!
Pass mal auf, es wird famos.

Willst Du aber mit den Deinen
Schon zum A b e n d b r o t erscheinen,
Dann bestell bei mir I h r e n S e s s e l !
Bitte bald! Und nicht vergessen!

Dein D i r e k t o r .

Zum "Lustigen Abend" des "Circle" am 25. Mai 1951.

Heissa- und Juchheissa-Rufer!
Lustige Nacht am Donau-Ufer!
Das geht ja hoch her. Ihr seid auch dabei,
So zahlreich wie niemals, ein Record
In unsern Circle-Bannalen.

Heut wollt Ihr mal ausspannen, Euch im Geist
Von dieser Trübsal-Insel versetzen
Zu jenen Glückseligen, sorglosen Inseln - -
Wie war doch der Name? So ähnlich wie Sans-Souci,
Doch in einer andern Sprache. - Jetzt hab' ich's:
Es sind die "A-Zores".

Hier seid Ihr versammelt am gastlichen Ort, -
"At a ghastly place", wie der Engländer sagt,-
Als brave Mitglieder, nicht wie so oft
Als ein Vicious Circle.

Und hat der Vorstand so oft geklagt
Über Mangel an Co-operation,
Heut sind wir wieder, dank Lessers Bemühn,
Eine Co-operative Society.

So zeigt Euch gleichgültig gegen alle
Adveizes und Eizes der Pessimisten
Und gebt den Melancholerikern
Die einzig richtige, die Götzische Antwort:
Wie ich Dir mal, so Du mir mal....!

Huldigt heute dem neuen Marxismus,
(genannt nach den Marx Brothers) und vor allem
Träumet wieder als Kind Euch zurücke
Und lernt von Neuem das A-B-C.

Kommt einer her aus fremden Ländern,
Wird sich sein Lebensbild sehr ändern,

Und all das Neue das er schaut
Erscheint ihm gänzlich unvertraut.

Dem abzuhelfen, hab' ich jetzt
Verschiedne Winke aufgesetzt,

Damit er England richtig seh':
Das E m i g r a n t e n - A - B - C :

A. A t o m e , winzig, sieht man kaum.
A g e n d e n pflückt man nicht vom Baum.

B. B i g B e n geht einen Penny nach.
Der B u s m a n hält nur, wenn er mag.

C. Der C o m m o n C o l d ist unabwendlich.
Das C r i c k e t bleibt ganz unverständlich.

D. Für D e c i m a l s ist's jetzt zu spät.
Der D o l l a r g a p kommt von der Povertät.

E. Der E m i g r a n t ist sehr gescheut.
E t o n ist nichts für unsre Leut.

F. Ein F o o t b a l l - P o o l bringt viel Gewinn.
Das F e s t i v a l steht mir schon bis dahin.

G. Die G r o u n d n u t s schmecken leicht verdorben.
Der G e n t l e m a n ist ausgestorben.

H. H o m e s sind ideal, und sweet, und knapp.
Den H u t nimmt man hier niemals ab.

I. Die I n l a n d Revenue macht sich Sorgen.
I d e n t i t y Cards sind nicht zum Verborgen.

J. Die J u g e n d benimmt sich sehr salopp.
Der J e r r y b u i l d e r kriegt den J o b .

K. Der K a f f e e fehlt dem Wiener sehr.
Das K l i m a kommt vom Wetter her.

L. Die L a b o u r braucht viel Polizei.
Zum L u n c h ist L o n d o n geschlossen bis Drei.

M. M i n i s t e r beraten die M a s s e n s p e i s u n g.
Für M o d e r n A r t lies die Gebrauchs-Anweisung.

N. Der N o b e l ist was ganz Apart'e.
Die hellen N y l o n s kauft man schwarz.

O. O p p o s i t i o n bezahlt der König.
Das O f f e n e Feuer heizt nur wenig.

P. Das P o r r i d g e ist des Briten Speise.
Das P r e f a b findt man stellenweise.

Q. Q u e u e n ist ein Sport, beliebt bei Allen.
Das Q u i d ist g'nau wie das Pfund gefallen.

R. Das R a d i o dringt durch jede Wand.
Rod T a p e bringt mich aus R a n d und Band.

S. Die S p e c t a c l e - Charges sind kolossal.
Der S k y l o n steht immer noch vertikal.

T. T e e trinkt man fünfmal am Tage jetzt.
"T. B." wird nie nach dem Namen gesetzt.

U. U t i l i t y wird nie langweilig.
Die U n i f o r m ist auch hier heilig.

V. Zur V a c a n t Possession braucht man ein Haus.
Mit dem V o l k hier kennt man sich niemals aus.

W. In W h i t e h a l l liegt des Pudels Kern.
Vom W e t t e r spricht man immer gern.

X. X ist stets unbekannt geblieben.
Mit "X" wird Kings Cross und Christmas geschrieben.

Y. Der Y o r k s h i r e - Pudding ist Englands Ehre.
Das Y a r d ist eine Drei-Fuss-Affäre.

Z. Im Z o o gaffen Laffen auf Giraffen und Affen.
Der Z u g im Z i m m e r wird künstlich geschaffen.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Da habt Ihr es von A bis Z,
Was ich dazu zu sagen hätt'.

Folgt meinem Rate: Seid verständig
Und lernt das A-B-C auswendig!

Hans Moyer.

Begrüssung
Zum "Lustigen Abend" des "Circle" am 25. Mai 1951.

Wertgeschätzte Bundesglieder,
Zirkelschwestern, Zirkelbrüder,
Die Ihr treu und unverdrossen,
Freigesinnt und frisch-entschlossen
Euch versammelt scharenweise
In des "Circle's" Zauberkreise -
Gäste auch nicht ausgenommen -
Alle, Alle seid willkommen!
Stürzt Euch munter ins Vergnügen
Und geniesst in vollen Zügen!
Fühlt Euch möglichst wie zu Hause
In der trauten Circle-Klause!

Lasst Euch jetzt vor allen Dingen
Erst mal zum Bewusstsein bringen,
Wie die hohe Obrigkeit,
Die so fleissig und gescheit,
Unermüdlich Tag und Nacht
Euer Wohl und Weh bewacht.
Neulich, als der Dreier-Ausschuss
- Ganz intim und unter Ausschluss
Andrer Herrn von Zehner-Rat -
Wieder mal zusammentrat,
Da begann ein grosses Kratzen
Auf den gram-durchfurchten Glatzen - -
Falsch! Ich muss mich gleich berichtigen,
Um Proteste zu beschwichtigen:
Halt ich Umschau, so gewahr ich,
Dass der Ausschuss noch recht haarig! -
Kurz und gut: Verdüstert schienen
Meyer - Wolfson - Lessers Mienen.

Meyer, als der Senior,
Sprang von seinem Sitz empor,
Und die Faust voll Ungeduld
Hieb er drölmend auf das Pult:
"Länger kann es so nicht gehen,
Sondern etwas muss geschehen!
Denn es ist nicht alles gut,
Was der hohe Circle tut.
Zwar der Ausschuss früh und spät
Fiebert vor Aktivität.
Manche LECTURE voll Finesse
Fördert das Berufs-Interesse.
Zwanglos, aber wolldurchdacht,
Wird so mancher TALK vollbracht.
Oft in engrer Freundes-Runde
In der Mittwoch-Abend-Stunde
Werden schöne ANEKDOTEN
Herz-erquickend dargeboten. -
Dennoch: Bange Zweifels-Fragen
Fühle ich im Busen nagen:
Wird, was not tut, unternommen
Zu des Circle's Nutz und Frommen?
Wird auch höhere Verpflichtung
Voll erkannt in jeder Richtung?
Wird genügend Zeit geweiht
Fröhlicher Geselligkeit?

Wer die Herzen will bewegen,
Hat Geselligkeit zu pflegen,
Denn das höchste aller Güter
Sind erheiterte Gemüter.
Ferner dann: Mein steter Ärger
Sind die bösen Drückeberger,
Die sich nie die Mühe nehmen,
Zu den Meetings hinzuströmen.
Pünktlich zwar erscheint ihr C h e c k -,
Doch sie selber bleiben weg!
Solches geht mir schier zu Herzen.
Unklug wär' es, hier zu scherzen.
Wenn uns solche Plagen kratzen,
Muss uns ja der Kragen platzen!
Sagt mir drum, mit was für Listen
Man bekehrt die Absentisten!
Sagt, wie können wir's erstreben,
Die Beteiligung zu heben?"

Hierauf schwieg man fünf Minuten,
Während dem die Geister ruhten.
Wolfson, der Ideen-Mann,
Hub wie folgt zu reden an:
"Gar kein Grund, sich aufzuregen!
Was ist da zu überlegen?
Unser Herrmann brachte neulich
Einen Vorschlag, sehr erfreulich,
Denn er sagte: Ausserst nett
Ist so'n kleines Kabarett!
Also machen wir's doch so -
Dabei ist kein Risiko -:
Lesser setzt, so schnell er kann,
Einen L u s t-i g e n A b e n d an.
Ein geschicktes Zirkular
Legt die Sache lockend dar,
Und Intresse wird erweckt:
Also garantiert perfekt!"

Jetzt der Dritte in dem Bunde
Sah bedenklich in die Runde,
Und nach reifer Überlegung
Gab er Dieses zur Erwägung:
"Lust'ger Abend! - Freut mich herzlich!
Und nur e i n Problem ist schmerzlich,
Was direkt zum Himmel schreit:
Woher nimmt man Lustigkeit?
Diese nützliche Substanz
Ist vom Markt verschwunden ganz.
Lustigkeit wird oft vermisst,
Weil sie nicht vorhanden ist.
Doch ich will mich mit Vergnügen
Eurer bessren Einsicht fügen,
Denn ich setze mein Vertrauen
Auf den Donau-Club, den Blauen.
Hier auf Hampstends hoher Düne,
Unter Peter Herzens Bühne,
Wo das Auge schweift ins Grüne,
Wo der Fuss zur Tiefe dringt,
Doch der Geist sich aufwärts schwingt,
Wo Frau Kohn mit weiser Mühe
Sorgt für Braten und für Brühe,

Wo man edlen Apfelstrudel
Spült herab mit Apfelsprudel,
Wo der Kaffeekessel brodelt,
Wo der Steiermärker jodelt,
Wo der Mann von Budapest
Sich ein Gulasch kommen lässt,
Wo sich Pankow, Steglitz, Frohnau
Spiegeln in der Blauen Donau,
Wo der Mensch von Britz, von Stralau
Kolportiert den Witz von Kalau,
Wo sich j e d e r Europäer
Fühlet Alt-Europa näher -:
H i e r vielleicht wird es gelingen,
Frohe Stimmung aufzubringen.
Mancher Freund wird sich bemühen,
Witz-Raketen zu versprühen,
Um zu jedermanns Behagen
Etwas Nettes beizutragen.
Frisch gewagt ist halb gelungen,
Frisch gehupft ist halb gesprungen,
Und das kühne Unterfangen
Möge zum Erfolg gelangen!"

Hierauf schritt der Dreier-Rat
Ungesäumt zur ernsten Tat,
Und das endliche Ergebnis
Ist das heutge Fest-Erlebnis.
Drum, Ihr Alten und Ihr Jungen,
Plaudert frei und ungezwungen,
Lasst von Frohsinn Euch erfüllen
Und verjagt die alten Grillen,
Unsre täglichen Begleiter!
Werft beiseite, was nicht heiter!
Niemand soll an Aufbruch denken
Und die Schritte heimwärts lenken,
Bis das Fest-Programm beschlossen,
Bis der letzte Trunk genossen,
Bis man sich beeilen muss
Zu dem letzten Autobus,
Bis die alte Bakerloo
Schliesst ihr Schweizer-Häuschen zu -
Dann erst, Freunde, lasst uns gehn,
Und auf frohes Wiedersehn!

George Lessor.

V o r t r ä g e zum A n n u a l D i n n e r des "C i r c l e"

Association of Architects, Engineers, Planners & Designers, London

am 24. November 1955.

V O R S P R U C H , von G. Lesser.

Liebe Gäste, Freunde und Kollegen!
Wieder einmal seht ihr froh entgegen
All den leckerhaften guten Dingen,
Deren Düfte aus der Küche dringen,
Wo Frau L e c h n e r ihres Amtes waltet
Und so köstliche Menüs gestaltet.
Seid gegrüsst! Und nehmt sogleich zur Kenntnis
Unser unumwundenes Geständnis,
Dass als Fest-Programm uns schwebte vor:
Frohe Laune, Heiterkeit, Humor.
Unser Motto ist in grossen Zügen:
Stimmung, Spass, Gelächter und Vergnügen.
Aber ach! Schon frag' ich mich beklommen:
Werdet ihr auf eure Kosten kommen?
Werdet ihr bei unsern Späßen schmunzeln
Oder kritisch eure Stirne runzeln?
Werdet ihr euch freun am heitern Spiele
Oder gähnen wie die Krokodile?
Ferner bitte freundlichst zu beachten,
Dass wir alles ganz alleine machten,
Dass wir in der eignen Quelle fischen,
Um euch frische Fische aufzutischen,
Dass wir in den eignen Busen greifen
Und auf fremde "Entertainers" pfeifen.
Darum, wenn ich herzlich bitten darf,
Urteilt sanft und milde, nicht zu scharf!
Wenn's dem Humoristen nicht gelingt,
Dass er euch spontan zum Lachen bringt,
Lasset Nachsicht walten und Geduld!
Denkt: Es ist gewiss nicht seine Schuld.
Ein Problem ist so ein Kabarett,
Darum seid zu uns ein bisschen nett!
Wirklicher Humor ist leider selten,
Darum lasst den guten Willen gelten,
Und nach jedem neuen Ohrenschmaus
Spendet reichlich Beifall und Applaus,
Weil der Künstler das so gerne sieht!
Und nun: Recht gesunden Appetit!

D A M E N T O A S T von Hans Meyer

Habe nun, ach, seit langen Zeiten
Zu allen diesen Gelegenheiten
Durchaus studiert mit heissem Bemühn
Eine jede Gedichtform, die Terzin',
Sonnett, Alphabet, den Knüttelvers
Und leider auch den Schüttelvers.
Und nun sollt's wieder was neues sein.
Hier stockt' ich schon. Nichts fiel mir ein.
Für den Circle schien mir alles zu schlecht,
Kurz, keine Vers-Art war mir recht.
If my talking German should worry
A few of our guests - I am sorry.
But you will forgive me, I know it.
After all: I'm no English poet. - -
Da stand ich nun, ich armer Tor
Und war so klug wie zuvor

Reduziert zu dem erbärmlichen Status
Eines Poeta Ka-lau-re-a-tus.
Kaum war der Ausblick, den ich sc sah, rosa.
Schon dacht' ich: sprich getrost in loser Prosa.
Da - kaum schrieb ich das hin als Witz: - Wie Blitz
Zeigt's mir den Weg. Durch Wolken schnitt's den Ritz,
Dass ich nicht blind mehr über Stoppel hoppel:
Die neue Form! Ich nenn' sie Doppel-Moppel.
Jetzt endlich fall'n von meiner Leier Schleier,
Ich schlage sie zur heutigen Feier freier.
Doch was ist Form?- wird man zu sagen wagen:
Der Sinn ists, nach dem wir mit Zagen fragen. -
Zuerst vom C i r c l e soll mein Singen klingen,
Sich dann empor zu höhern Dingen schwingen.
So lasst den Geist in alte Zeiten reiten,
Vor euer Aug' Begebenheiten gleiten,
Wie man zuerst im fremden Land sich fand
Und mit viel Hoffnung der Verband entstand.
Gleich mussten wir uns mit Statuten sputen,
Sodass wir keine fünf Minuten ruhten.
Den frischen Eifer hielt man kaum im Zaum -,
Und doch ward mancher Blütentraum zu Schaum.
Das wurde anders, als die D a m e n kamen
Und ihren Platz in unserm Rahmen nahmen,
Ins Bild dann auch das Diaskop sich schob
Und das Niveau noch höher hob, Gottlob!
Nun konnte rasch um viele Stellen schwellen
Die Gästeziffer in speziellen Fällen.
Die Fraun gehörten zu den besten Gästen,
Die sich zu unsern kleinen Festen pressten.
Sie gründeten im letzten Jahr sogar
Ein Kaffeekränzchen - wunderbar fürwahr! - -
Merkt ihr, worauf ich jetzt mit Feuer steuer?
Das Ziel, das mir so ungeheuer teuer?
Wird jetzt mein Tema euch verständlich endlich?
Als D a m e n t o a s t wirds unabwendlich kenntlich.
Sinds doch die Frauen stets, die rechten, echten,
Die Rosen uns ins Leben flechten möchten,
Die morgens, dass wir beim Erwachen lachen,
Uns Porridge, Toast und andre Sachen machen,
Am Telephon Gesellschaftspflichten schlichten
Sich taktvoll nach manch Eifersüchten richten.
Und wenn Strohwitwer zu erzählen wählen, -
Hört nur, wie d a n n die guten Seelen fehlen.
Wie klug die Frau zusammenhält das Geld
Und nur, wenn ihr der Preis gefällt, bestellt.
Sie spart wo sie nur kann, auch wenn's nur Pence -:
Was da zusammenkommt, ich nenn's immens!
Denkt auch der Zeit, da kam die Queue dazu
Und war für alle Fraun im Nu der Clou, -
Der Zeit (wie wünschten wir, sie sei vorbei),
Da stand die Hausfrau brav in Reih zu zwei
Und zählt', wieviel das Ration-Book noch trug -
Wir Manner war'n dazu nie klug genug. - - -
Nur eines kann uns zum Empören stören:
(Ihr sollt mich stärker jetzt beschwören hören.)
Vom Abwaschtische bleibt ihr fern zu gern,
Anstatt den Küchenraum den Herrn zu sperrn!
Ach, würdet ihr den Gatten, euern teuern,
Nicht zum Geschirr- und Tellerscheuern heuern -:
Wir würden jeden Mann von Ehren lehren,
Dass Fraun zu Engeln zu erklären waren. - -
Genug! Es drängt mein Pegasus zum Schluss.
Ihm schafft zuviel Gefühls-Erguss Verdruss.
Drum lasst uns nun die Gläser eben heben -:
Die Fraun, die Glück zu geben streben, leben!! -

L O N D O N E R A L L E R L E I ,

von Albert Oppenheim.

"Oppenheim!" so sagte Lesser,
"Ihr müsst auch mal reden, oder besser,
Dichtet was,
Irgend was, Ernst oder Spass!"
Bin fürwahr kein Stegreif-Dichter,
Langsam gehn mir auf die Lichter.
Düster setzte ich mich nieder,
Dachte hin und her und wieder -
Wenn ich dann zurückgeblieben,
Müssen sie das Fest verschieben -,
Und da dacht' ich an Hans Meyer,
Unsern Barden mit der Leier:
Wär es mir doch nur vergönnt,
Dass ich auch so schillern könnt,
Wie der echt Berliner Meyer -
Halt! - Ich hab' nen Echtermeyer,
Aus der Schulzeit her ein Buch,
Find' da Poesie genug:
Klopstock, Goethe, Schiller, Heine,
Alle Sterne, gross und kleine,
Mach mir weiter keine Sorgen:
Werd' von ihnen Haltung borgen,
Werd' ein Dichter jeder Zoll -
Wenn ich nur wüsst, w a s ich dichten soll!

Für Lyrik ist's für mich zu spät -
Sind auch Wege, die ein jeder geht;
Und über die Zunft und die Zünftler zu singen -
Da wüsstet Ihr alle viel mehr zu bringen.
Ihr seid die Meister vom Brett und vom Bau,
Kennt By-laws und Kosten und Fees genau.
Ihr stürmt durch die Länder mit forschendem Geist
Und wisst zu erzählen, was Ihr erreist,
Und dann last not least, nicht zu vergessen:
"Es gab da ein wunderbares Essen!"
Ich könnt Euch vielleicht auch manches sagen
vom schönen England aus Ferientagen -
Doch ich fuhr niemals allein in all den Jahren,
Und wer redet besser bei Ehepaaren?!

Nun wird's aber Zeit! Ich muss mich sputen;
Ich hab mich verpflichtet: Sieben Minuten.
Blick um dich! Greif zu, da wo du bist,
Wo alles nächst zu allem ist,
Von Leben und Grösse unerhört -
Ist L o n d o n nicht ein paar Verse wert?
So hört denn, was ich kleiner Mann
Über "Ich und London" erzählen kann.

Ich versuche zu sehn als Architekt
Wie sich Erscheinung und Leben deckt.
Und gehe ich heute auf hohen Strassen,
So treibt's mich morgen nach engen Gassen,
Vom Strom zum Kanal, vom Dom zur Pfarrei,
Von der grossen Planung zum Allerlei.
Das ist alles sehr schön, doch willst du es fassen,
So merkst du, du sitzest auf offenen Strassen.

Die Menschen sind freundlich, gehn ruhig vorbei,
Riskieren ein Auge, und manche auch zwei.
"Job or hobby?" fragen die Männer leichthin.
Was soll ich drauf sagen? Nun, so "in between!"
Die Frauen sind gleichgültig,,oder sie strahlen,
Je nachdem sie gelaunt sind oder selber malen.
Und die Kinder? Sie kommen, sie werden dich finden,
Und sässt du im letzten Winkel ganz hinten.
Erst sieht dich einer, dann werden's zwei, drei,
Und die - rufen den Bill und den Bob herbei.
Am Ende sind es erheblich mehr,
Und es dauert nicht lang, kommt das Kreuzverhör.
"Mister, are you an artist?" fragt einer,
Er ist sich nicht klar, ob ja oder keiner;
Und ein zweiter ruft: "Smashing!" mit prüfendem Blich
Und hält nicht zu stören die andern zurück.
"What will you do with the picture?" geht's weiter.
"He will sell it," tönt ein besonders Gescheiter,
Und eine Kleine sagt "This here is our house".
Sie ist so stolz, sie fand es heraus.
"How long does it take?" - so geht's immerzu,
Bis dann was Andres kommt, und im Nu
Sind alle verschwunden, bis auf die Eine,
Sie bestaunt und bewundert mich weiter, die Kleine.
Zuletzt schreib ich unten rechts mein "A. O."
Und lass s i e entscheiden: Artist or no?

Heut brauch ich nicht draussen zu skizzieren,
Durft' im festlichen Saale mit Euch dinieren,
Und ich könnt' mich als Dichter weiter plagen
Und Frau Lechner viel schöne Dinge sagen,
Doch ich find es nicht passend und nicht recht,
Als Idealist, das heisst Architekt,
Wie Horaz, der einst solche Dinge gepriesen,
Mit 'ner Ode auf Essen und Trinken zu schliessen.
Nein, ich schliesse mit einem Rachegesang
Auf den Mann, der mich zum Dichten zwang!
Da hab ich, ich seh es zu meiner Freude,
Euch alle voll auf meiner Seite.
Ob Architekt, Engineer, Designer, Planer -
Dieser Lesser ist uns ein ewiger Mahner.
Es ist doch so schön und bequem, nichts zu tun -
Er tut selbst so viel, lass er uns doch ruhn.
Aber immer wieder den Circle erweckt er,
Er hat uns dressiert, dieser Circus-Direktor.
Wir müssen reden und hören, zeigen und schauen,
Was einst und was jetzt in Kunst und im Bauen.
Er lässt keinen aus, ich weiss es genau,
Ich hört's von Frau Lesser, der guten Frau,
Wenn irgendeiner etwas getan,
Dann ruft er begeistert: "Ha, der muss ran!"
Doch lass ich an ihm auch ein gutes Haar.
Er hielt uns zusammen auch dieses Jahr
Und macht allmählich, ganz heimlich und leis,
Aus dem Arbeits-Circle 'nen Freundeskreis.
Drum denk ich, wir lassen ihn weiter gewähren,
Uns allen zur Freude, dem Circle zu Ehren.

R O O M T O L E T.!
von Fritz Ruhemann.

Lass nur! Ich geh schon. - Here 3723 - yes please. Oh, se room? - Yes it is still,free. I mean empty - ach no no, sorry; furnished of course. - Particular? oh no, ve are not at oll particular, ve are - - oh, I see, söme details about se room? Yes, vis bleasure. But may I ask at first a few questions, sat may save - - yes, ssenk you. Vel - vat are you? I mean vat for a profession have you? Oh, aha, student, goot! Ah, from se Svitzerlant. Oh, I know se Svitzerlant, löfly cöntry, ah! Beek your pardon? No. Vy? I don't see sat in. English falls me shust so easy as Sherman! Vel, set makes nossink. You can learn English much better from us. I and my vife, yes, ve speak it both fluent and, as you hef probably remarked, I hef a very goot repronunciation (my vife has a light Viennese accent) (beiseite) Natürlich hast du! ant sat can I tell you: if you live at English people, you are - - smitten up, aufgeschmissen!! I mean, you von't learn a ssink! Sey never förbetter, ah - corrigate you! and sey are so so cool, so conceited. You von't feel yourself cosy sere! Beek your pardon? Vat - oh yes, vis pleasure. Ask only. - Se size? Vel, about middle great, yes. Sunny? - Vat difference makes sat olready, ven se sun shines so seldom.?! - Yes a very nice view, it is top floor, ant se vindow goes out to se backside. - Garden? No, but you see a lot of sky ant lots of roofs ant hunderds of chimney pots, 32 different kints, - very interestink, - I hef counted sem. Ant sere are lots of birds, birds - Oh doves - olright pitchens,pitchens don't make yourself anysink out of sat. You will soon learn goot English. Yes, se pitchens gurr - - Vat? gurren, yes gurr lövely, direct over your vindow, from sunrise to sun-under- ah - - dusk, yes. Oh pitty, sere again one can nossink make. (beiseite) Ein Mädchen. I e h will aber ein Mädchen. - Vat pleese? Oh my vife shust said sat she vants only a lady. Writink desk? No, not really, but a very nice great Büffet - yes [illegible] vis richly carved columns. Ant sere is a lövely carved [illegible] surround over se divan, vis a great mirror ant a kelim

arpot on se divan. - Yes, of course, 6 shairs vis leaser on, -
ou can hef 6 more if you like, one is very goot as a night table.
at, collapsible? Vat ssink you? Everyssink is in perfect state. -
o, se lamp is in se middle. - Beck your pardon? Your repronunciation
s not yet very clear - oh, rönnink water? Selfunderstood! in se
athroom! - direct next your room, ant se W.C., you see, is in se
ethroom! - Ach bewahre, na - ch beware, ve don't pull sat ven ve
se it in se night. - Gas? yes. - No, ve are not littly, I mean,
leinlich! Ve reckon nossink for a bath because ve hef suffered a
ot under tenants who never bathed. Ant now - it may come you funny
efore.- but now ve subtract 6d for every bath vich you take. - No
o, I did't ssink sat from you, nossink for ungoot. - Yes sat stimms
äh, sat's right. - £3, yes all included - of course, electrical
ight and gass is extra, - yes meter, yes, ve are meters, se house
elongs Got be ssanked not us. - Oh no no. nossink ernstly, shust a
oof leak here ant sere. - Vel you know how difficult it is to find
room nowtodays! - No, sorry, no service. - No sorry, you must
rink your own laundry. - Vat? oh, aha, I see, oh, ve are not se, ve
ere also once younk! But one, I ssink, cannot really call se room
tormfree - because our landlady is an old spinster ant envious. -
o, ve hef no piano, but se people under us hef vone. Maybe sey will
llow you to use it, ven seir little daughter does not need it for
ractisink. - Ah, you can stop cotton vool in your ears - no, listen,
f you stip her in Glycerin, you ven't hear scarcely nossink. - No,
ot se girl -, se cotton vool! Ve are also very sensible against
oises. - Yes, sere hef you right! If already then already! - Ven
tand you up in se mornink? - Ah - I hope you go on tiptoes, ant
hust before you go away you could perhaps vaken us up, hm? - Early
up of tea? No, ssank you, you need not serf us sat, ve hate sat
illy costom! - No, Miss, sorry, you dare not betread se kitchen, ha!
ou voult seon see vat my vife voult do to you! ha! (beiseite) Sei
uhig, stör mich nich! - Vel - vel - vat ssink you you can become
er £3 nowtodays?! Vel, lechink-at can not damage. Vere are you now?
el, do you know se vay to here? - Yes, sat's right. Ant sen se
ecent cross street left, number 7 on se left site. Ant you neet not
e rink, se bells are out of order. But sat makes nossink, because
o door leeks vork also not. So you shust valk in, top floor. -
h yes, I voult hef almost forgotten - Onion cookink is not allowed!
Vat in my flat! - Well, now listen: all our after meters hef been
ery happy at us! - What? - at least 20 in se last year! - Mint your
wn business but don't excite yourself! - Vat allow you sourself?
f you were not I voult say to you if I voult be a real Englishmen?
ell, well, never mind, sorry. - Ant do you know vat sat means on Sher-
ock Holmes? I will tell you: Sie können mich am - Sie können mir den Puckel
unter rutschen, Sie bloody foreigner!

Die Zeizungsleser

Verfasst von H. Friedmann, vorgetragen von
H. und P. Friedmann

Jeder der zwei Zeitungsleser liest aus seiner Zeitung jeweils zwei Zeilen, und der andere liest dann die beiden nächsten Zeilen. Im Refrain spricht jeder eine Zeile, während die letzte Zeile von beiden zusam..en gesprochen wird.

Der Circle gibt, wie wir erfahren,
Heute sein Dinner, wie seit Jahren.
- Diese Dinner sind äusserst beliebt.
Der Circle gratis das Essen gibt.

Refrain: Glauben Sie's?
Wer, ich?
Ja, Sie!
Ach nein!
Hah, ha ha, und sowas drucken sie hinein!

Berichtigung von Mr. Georges Lesser,
Der weiss als Chairman es besser:
- Wir sind ja ein reicher Verein,
Wir zahlen auch jedem Gast seinen Wein.

Refrain. ...

Von Barbara Hutton hört man sagen,
Sie will jeder Ehe entsagen.
- Das Unglaubliche aber ist geschehen:
Man sah in ein Nonnenkloster sie gehen.

Refrain ...

In der Tate Gelery, wird berichtet,
Ist ein Lachkabinett eingerichtet.
- Man lehrt uns - es ist kein leerer Dunst -:
Die Drahtgestelle sind höchste Kunst.

Refrain ....

Ike will auf der Farm sich erholen,
Denkt: Das Amt bleibt mir gestohlen.
- Ein Jahr nur von der Neuwahl uns trennt.
D Bulganin wird dann Präsident.

Refrain ....

Sir Anthony Eden sagt: Kaum geboren
Ging der Spirit von Genf verloren.
- Der ehrliche Finder, gegen reward,
Soll sich melden bei Scotland Yard.

Refrain ....

Ein Judge hier kürzlich entdeckte
200 neue British Subjects.
- Nach London kommt jetzt ein Riesengedräng;
Bäcker und Könige, ein fürstlich Geschenk!
Refrain ....

Nach Chequers ist Perón geflogen.
  Er sagt: Mich hat mein Volk betrogen.
- Ich bleibe hier, auch ohne Mägdelein.
  Dies scheint der Garden Eden zu sein.

Refrain ....

London kaufte, so heisst's ungelogen,
  Die Wiener Oper in Bausch und Bogen.
- Der Preis: Zehn Millionen, und entre nous:
  Als Draufgabe Covent Garden dazu.

Refrain ....

Die Variétéleute erschienen
  Im Streik, weil drei zu viel verdienen.
- Antisocial ist's - Hört unsern Grund:
  Die drei hier bekommen hundert Pfund.

Refrain ....

Berichtigung: Ganz übertrieben,
  Was hier vom Honorar geschrieben.
- Im Gegenteil, sie machen's ganz frei,
  Denn unbezahlbar sind diese drei.

Refrain ....

So wollen wir nun Abschied nehmen,
  Tun uns ob unsrer Reime schämen.
- Uns sagen nur, eh wir jetzt gehen:
  Wir hoffen auf ein Wiedersehen!

Glauben Sie's?
  Wer, ich?
Ja Sie!
  Oh ja!
Im nächsten Jahr sind wir wieder da!

E N D E

Printed Material
of the Council of
Industrial Design
1946.

6 pp.

1946 *Exhibition Committees*

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Sir Thomas D. Barlow, C.B.E. (Chairman)
Sir A. Steven Bilsland, BART., M.C., D.L., J.P.
Dr. R. S. Edwards, PH.D., A.R.C.S.
Mr. S. C. Leslie
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Secretary: Mr. R. D. Ryder

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Dr. R. S. Edwards, PH.D., A.R.C.S. (Chairman)

Executive Committee

Sir Charles B. L. Tennyson, C.M.G. (Chairman)

2183 P1930/239 5,500 2/46 C.P. Ltd. Gp. 9.8.2

THE COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

THE Council of Industrial Design was set up in December 1944 by the President of the Board of Trade, with Sir Thomas Barlow as Chairman. A Scottish Committee of the Council was set up at the same time under the Chairmanship of Sir Steven Bilsland. The Council is financed by the Government, and an annual report on its activities is made to Parliament by the President of the Board of Trade.

The purpose of the Council is to promote by all practicable means the improvement of design in the products of British industry. Its main functions are:

(*a*) To help industries to set up Design Centres on a co-operative basis, supported by contributions from firms in each industry, with the help of a grant from the Exchequer. The Council advises the Board of Trade on grants to be made by the Government to these Centres.

(*b*) To hold and to take part in exhibitions. The Council's first large-scale Exhibition, 'Britain Can Make It', will be held in London in 1946. It will be a selective exhibition of design in a full range of consumer goods.

(*c*) To give publicity to good design by a variety of means, such as publications, films and photographs. The Council works in collaboration with adult education bodies and voluntary

organizations, providing lectures, courses and visual educational material on design appreciation.

(*d*) To co-operate with education authorities and others in the training of industrial designers.

(*e*) To advise Government Departments on the design of goods that they purchase and to be responsible from the design point of view for the selection of British goods for showing on Government stands in international exhibitions.

(*f*) To be a centre of advice and information on all matters of industrial design for industry, Government departments, and other interested bodies. The Council maintains a list of designers and will advise any inquirer about the selection of designers in any of the fields formerly covered by the National Register of Industrial Art Designers.

The Council includes in its sphere of activities the design of all consumer goods, and the commodities list for the 1946 Exhibition also includes motor bodies, hand and garden tools, all domestic and office equipment, and the interior equipment and decoration of various forms of public transport. The word 'design' is taken to cover many processes in the planning of goods for quantity production by machines. It includes structure, texture, form and decoration, and good design is taken as meaning both practical convenience and beauty.

DESIGN CENTRES

A Design Centre is intended to study and develop design for the benefit of an industry as a whole. Its main functions are: research (including consumer research); exhibitions of design in the industry's goods and of similar goods from overseas and other sources; information, especially from abroad, including libraries of books, periodicals and photographs; liaison with Research Associations; and liaison with education authorities for improving the output of trained designers for the industry.

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Sir A. Steven Bilsland, BART., M.C., D.L., J.P.
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Finance and General Purposes Committee
Dr. R. S. Edwards, PH.D., A.R.C.S. (Chairman)

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Sir Charles B. L. Tennyson, C.M.G. (Chairman)

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Housewives Committee
Mrs. Margaret Allen (Chairman)

MARCH 1946: THIS SUPERSEDES ALL PREVIOUS NOTICES

'BRITAIN CAN MAKE IT'

1946 NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN IN CONSUMER GOODS

NOTICE FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MANUFACTURERS
ISSUED BY THE COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

1 The Exhibition will be held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, opening on September 24th. It will be officially supported and widely advertised. Policy regarding opening hours and admission charges will be settled and announced later.

2 The Exhibition will be open to all types of consumer goods, together with certain aspects of civil transport. The list of commodity ranges to be included will be found on page 3.

3 The Exhibition will be on a strictly selective basis, the selection being carried out by expert committees appointed by the Council, which will itself take full responsibility for their decisions. (See para. 11.)

4 The purpose of the Exhibition is to demonstrate to all comers at home and overseas the leadership of British goods in design. A strict selection policy will therefore be observed. No attempt will be made to cover the complete range of output of a given industry unless the goods available reach the necessary standards. Design in the sense here used means not only shape, colour, texture, decoration and visual appeal generally, but also functional efficiency in all cases where this is closely involved with the shape, texture, etc., of an article.

5 Space will not be sold. There will be no stands representative of individual firms, or trade or industrial associations, or regional industrial groups. Arrangements will be made by the Council to give all necessary information to visitors, the attendants being employees of the Council.

6 The gross floor area of the Exhibition will be 90,000 square feet, making an extensive display area from the point of view of the individual visitor, but a very limited one when measured against the full range of goods which industry can produce. The area is rather less than one-fifth of that of the pre-war British Industries Fair. This emphasises the selective character of the Exhibition. A provisional outline plan will be found on page 3.

7 Each type of commodity will be presented in one or more of three different ways:

(a) In commodity groups, either in specially designed settings or in separate halls or sections.

(b) In a series of some 24 rooms—bedrooms, kitchens, living-rooms, etc., etc., planned and equipped by experts chosen by the Council, using goods agreed by the Selection Committees as reaching the necessary standard.

(c) In certain special features where goods are presented in such a way as to tell a story, and especially to throw light on the significance of design in relation to that class of article. Examples are the section on Packaging and that on Children's Clothing and Furniture.

8 There will be a special section called 'War to Peace' showing notable examples of goods which in design, material or method of production derive mainly from the technical lessons learned in war production, or from types of article originally developed for war purposes.

Manufacturers who are producing articles of this character—i.e., new types of goods, or customary types in new materials, or made by new methods deriving largely from war production—are especially invited to communicate at once with the Council and give particulars.

9 Any manufacturer who is in doubt whether a certain commodity is eligible or of interest for the Exhibition is invited to address his query to the Council which will give him all possible help.

10 In all industries where this course is considered likely to be helpful to the industry itself or to the Council, the Council has invited the industry to set up a committee to advise it on matters connected with that industry, to act as a link between the Council and the industry wherever necessary, and to assist with arrangements for the submission of goods for selection. There is no intention whatever of restricting submissions for the Exhibition to firms which are members of trade associations. Where committees exist they are intended to represent all the firms in an industry and it is understood between the Council and the committees that this is their policy. A number of them include representatives of non-members of associations. Any firm wishing to obtain further information on this subject is invited to communicate with the Council.

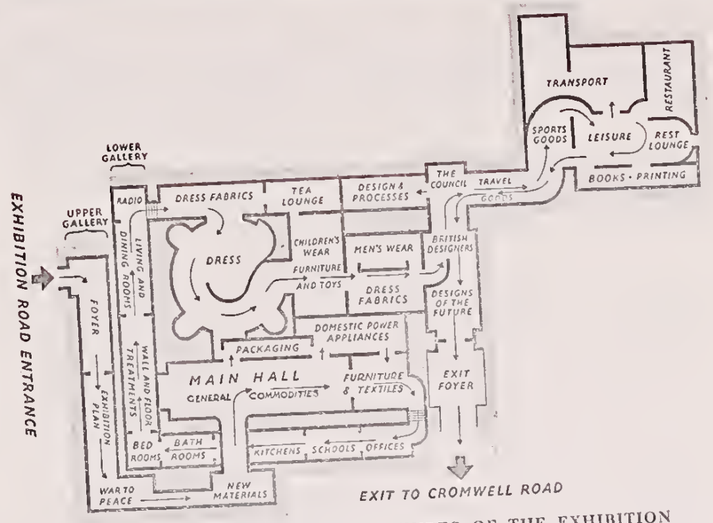
11 The Selection Committees appointed by the Council will be published soon. These committees will be assisted by technical assessors appointed by each industry, who will advise selectors on technical questions of production and marketing. This will ensure that the special knowledge and point of view of each industry will be known to the Selection Committees in making their choice. Where a single Selection Committee covers several different ranges of goods, the manufacturers of each range will appoint separate assessors to advise on the goods produced by their industry. The Selection Committees themselves, acting for the Council, will remain solely responsible for their choice.

12 It is the general policy of the Council that the name of the manufacturer, and where possible the designer also, of each article exhibited shall be published. This policy will be adhered to throughout, except at the wish of industry itself in cases where the circumstances are such that straightforward competition among different firms for the verdict of the Selection Committee has not been possible, or in cases where, for reasons connected with the war, any large part of an industry is not free to submit goods.

The names of manufacturers and designers will not be placed on the actual goods, but will be displayed and/or published in other ways which are under consideration.

There will be a number of information bureaux placed throughout the Exhibition to deal with enquiries from buyers or the public. In particular, these bureaux will be able to give trade enquirers the names of manufacturers and designers in those exceptional instances where these cannot be displayed or published.

13 Retailers who, while not manufacturers, exercise complete and exclusive control over their designs, will be eligible as exhibitors, i.e., to have their names, as well as those of the manufacturers, associated with goods chosen. The possession by a retailer of sole



COMMODITY GROUPS AND FEATURES OF THE EXHIBITION

Pottery
Toys
Furniture, including Office, School, Garden and Nursery
Wall & Floor treatments
Travel Goods
Office Equipment
Fancy Goods
Toilet Accessories
Radio & Gramophones
Domestic Equipment (Gas, Electricity & other Fuels, Lighting, including Fittings)
Scientific Instruments and Cameras
Jewellery & Plate
Hardware and Non-powered Domestic appliances
Hand and Garden Tools and Cutlery
Glass
Watches & Clocks
Books and Printing
Ladies' Fashions
" Dress Fabrics
" Gloves, Boots & Shoes, Handbags, Umbrellas, Belts, etc.
Men's Wear
" Dress Accessories
" Boots & Shoes
Children's Wear
Household Linen
Furnishing Fabrics
War to Peace
Leisure
Transport
Designs of the Future
Packaging

agency rights will not qualify unless the design in question has been developed by him, or exclusively for him, and to his instruction. The development by a retailer of a design will likewise not qualify him to submit it unless he is its sole distributor.

14 There will be no special emphasis on the higher price ranges of goods. All price ranges will be as fully represented as possible and Selection Committees will be asked to consider the design of each article in relation to its price. Price figures will not be indicated (partly because in many instances it will not have been possible to fix them exactly) but each article will be marked in such a way as to indicate that it belongs to one of three price ranges—the higher, medium or lower level for the commodity concerned. The advice of each industry will be obtained in fixing the limits of these levels.

15 All goods submitted must either be in production, or shortly to go into production, or *bona fide* intended for quantity production as soon as conditions permit. In view of present shortages of materials and labour, prototypes (but not models) will be exhibited, provided the Council is satisfied that they are genuinely intended for production. Special

items or 'stunts' produced primarily with the idea of obtaining entry to the Exhibition are not desired and will not be eligible. Particular care will be taken to make clear to Exhibition visitors whether an article is available in quantity in the home market, or whether it is likely to become so at a fairly early date, or whether its availability is rather more remote.

16 There are certain industries which produce for export designs of a character different from those supplied to the home market. The Council cannot provide for separate displays of export goods, but manufacturers in the industries concerned, in submitting designs which are specially intended for the export trade, should mark the design accordingly and should name the particular export market if this would be useful for the guidance of the Selection Committee.

17 The exhibition is primarily intended as a display of new post-war designs. In certain industries the best designs of the immediate pre-war period may be included, as long as they do not form any disproportionately large part of the particular section in which they appear.

Mere copies of traditional or historical patterns will not be of interest. Designs based upon traditional themes and ideas will be considered, as long as they are based on freshness of inspiration, and reach the necessary level of excellence.

18 Except in a few industries, for whose convenience an earlier date has been fixed, selection will not take place before July. It will be left as late as possible, and the exact date will be settled in consultation with each industry.

19 Articles prepared for submission will not be subject to austerity restrictions, though licences (obtainable through the Council) have to be secured when raw materials are in short supply.

20 The scope and nature of a section dealing with civilian transport (ships, 'planes, railways, automobiles, etc.) is now under active consideration and a further announcement will be made as soon as possible.

21 As this is an Exhibition of design, metal exhibits should be in sample finish.

22 The arrangements for collecting the goods together for judgement by the Selection Committees are being actively considered, as also are the subsequent arrangements for forwarding the selected goods to the Exhibition sites. Arrangements for selection must differ widely according to the size and geographical spread of an industry and the type of its goods. Manufacturers wishing to exhibit may rest assured that they will receive forwarding instructions in good time, either direct from the Council or through the Committee for your industry.

THE COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

makes the following requests to manufacturers:

1 *Press on with all speed with the designs you have in mind to submit for selection.*

2 *If you have not already been in touch with the Council, or with the Committee set up for your industry, notify the Council of your intentions at once, sending a description of the goods concerned and a visual representation—photographic for preference, but alternatively an artist's sketch or simple technical drawing.*

3 *Do not hesitate to write to the Council for advice and guidance on any point about which you might be uncertain.*

4 *Await detailed instructions about forwarding.*

COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN · TILLURY HOUSE · PETTY FRANCE · S.W.1. · WHITEHALL 6322

2218 P2368/G2 20,000 3/46 C.P. Ltd. Gp. 9.8.2.

The Circle.

Reports by Circle members on Methods of Bricklaying & design in various parts of Germany, Austria & Hungary.
1945-6 1 inch

DRAFT

METHODS AND PRACTICE OF BRICKLAYING

The following refers to the methods and practice of bricklaying in Germany, Austria and Hungary. As conditions differ widely in the region dealt with only an indication of the general practice in use can be given.

1. (a) Normal size of Brick.

In Germany generally since last quarter of 19th Century only one standard size for ordinary bricks (Reichsformat) 25 cm x 12 x 6½ (13 courses to 1.00 m. height), 2 headers plus mortar joint = stretcher. Horizontal joints 1.2 cm, vertical joints 1.0 cm.

In the Hamburg region the Hamburg size is in use instead. 22 cm x 10.5 cm x 5.2 cm (15 courses = 1.0 m.)

In Austria and Hungary, the Austrian or old size brick is still in use besides the "Reichsformat". This is 29 x 14 x 6½ cm. (13 courses = 1.0 m) .

Spasmodically, some other sizes are still in use locally and some special sizes are used sometimes for architectural reasons. They are, however, of no importance.

(b) General thickness of walls.

Thickness varies according to type of bricks used. Generally, 1½ bricks (38 cm with Reichsformat) was considered to be the minimum for outside walls of habitable rooms. It was considered sound practice for party walls between houses and flats occupied by different owners to be at least one brick (25 cm. with Reichsformat), but one-half brick was to some extent permitted by regulations for small dwellings as built for working class people.

Regulations varied as to thickness of load bearing walls. As a guidance the following is given (Berlin regulations):

Outside walls: 38 cm. for the two uppermost storeys to be increased to 51 cm. for the two following storeys a.s.f. Minimum thickness of interior load bearing walls one brick = 25 cm. This was waived after the last w[illegible] when 12 cm. with top plate was admitted for certain [illegible]

buildings with small spans.

In the Hamburg region 33 cm. for three uppermost stories and 44 cm. for Ground floor with three floors over is prescribed by regulations for outside walls.

The normal type of construction was the solid wall. In some cases cavity walls have been used before the last war, the external leaf being 12 cm. and the internal leaf being 23 cm. thick.

In the interim war period experiments were made with cavity walls consisting of 2 leaves of 12 cm. thickness with a cavity overall of 6 cm. making the overall thickness of the wall 30 cm.

The foremost object in doing so was (a) to reduce cost and (b) to decrease heat losses. It was, however, contended that the last object would only be attained by avoiding air movements in the cavity, and that for this purpose the cavity had to be horizontally blocked at least twice per storey.

Quite an amount of housing was done in this way. Quoins and window or door surrounds were always executed in solid brickwork. blocking of cavity to prevent air movements was done in different ways e.g. by header courses or by horizontal sheets of bituminous felt throughout the thickness of entire wall. Only cavities below ground were permanently ventilated. All others above ground with temporary openings during drying period of brickwork and carefully soaled later.

These cavity walls were not generally considered to be a success.

3. Walls are usually rendered externally and plastered internally apart from industrial structures. There are, however, important instances of an artistic use of facing bricks from recent years.

In ... Germany (especially the Hamburg region) facing bricks either of the more porous or of the "Klinker" type (blue bricks) are generally in use (maritime climate). There is a wide divergence in brick types.

It may be said that the use of facing bricks decreases the more we go south.

There are instances of a coat of lime slorry or mineral wash used on normal bricks.

4. As to the practice of discontinuing building in winter no general answer can be given. This is different for different regions. In Hanburg, Berlin and Central Germany brickwork is only discontinued if temperature falls below about 4 degrees of frost. In urgent cases it may even then be continued by applying anti-freezing chemicals to the mortar. Sometimes common salt is used for that purpose, but if this is overdone the brickwork may permanently remain damp.

In N.E.Germany, Austria und Hungary, building is discontinued in winter periods extending from 2-5 months.

In Hungary it is usual for very urgent work to be done behind made up screens completed by rough boarding fixed to the scaffolding and provided with windows or behind openings temporarily closed with bricks laid in sand. Similar screens have been used in Berlin.

5. Building is usually done on normal strip foundations, rafts or piles are only wused where required by special circumstances (marshy soil near rivers or lakes, very heavy structures). Strip foundations must go down to depth where no frost would be dangerous to soil (usually 80 cm, in East russia 1.0 .m)

6. A normal days output per bricklayer on an 8 hr shoft averages 480-500 bricks, although often higher figures(800) are given due probably to longer hours of work and greater output per hour before the world war. In case of piece work the figure is much higher, 1000-1300 bricks.

Ratio of bricklayer to Labourer is not standard but may average 2:1 to 3:1. if bricklaying is done in piecework the number of labourers is increased. In Austria and Hungary the ratio is conversely 1:2 probably due to insufficient mechanisation of industry. In Hungary 30, of labourers are women.

Bricklayers and Labourers erect and strike jointly thoir own scaffolding. Special scaffolders are only used on big jobs. One Labourer(special) carries bricks (often done in piecework), another carries mortar and water. In Hungary women labourers carry water, mortar (in boxes) and bricks (on stretchers) working in pairs

1. Methods and profile of bricklaying.

1. Common thickness of walls and normal size of brick.

2. Normal type of construction e.g. solid or cavity walls. Is there a England's collaboration control to be

3. [illegible] of English bricks presently [illegible] by [illegible] imported bricks? If so, [illegible] or recommendation of [illegible] bricks?

4. [illegible] usually fixed [illegible]

5. Is building usually carried out [illegible]

6. [illegible] is needed [illegible] bricks in [illegible] of [illegible] of bricks in [illegible] of [illegible] 1.5 years?

7. [illegible] to raise [illegible]

8. [illegible] to [illegible] level [illegible] bricks [illegible]

9. Is profit [illegible] bricks [illegible] or [illegible] below [illegible]

10. [illegible] to [illegible]

11. [illegible] - [illegible]

12. [illegible] bricks [illegible]

13. General info. [illegible] the [illegible] of the work on the site.

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

7. [illegible]

8. [illegible]

9. [illegible]

10. [illegible]

11. [illegible]

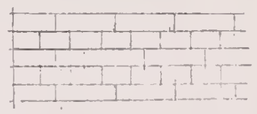
12. [illegible]

13. [illegible]

Answers to Questionnaire "Methods and Practice of Bricklaying".

1. Normal size (Reichsformat): 25 x 12 x 6.5cm (13 courses to 1.0m height.
Thicknesses: 1/2 brick = 12cm, 1 brick = 25cm, 1 1/2 brick = 38cm, 2 bricks = 51cm, 2 1/2 bricks = 64cm, etc.
In North East Germany 38cm is considered a minimum thickness for living rooms.

2. Solid walls. In cheap post-war house construction, cavity walls of 36cm sometimes occurred. Examples of these which I saw stood the climate satisfactorily.



Normal bonding: 'Cross bonding' (Kreuzverband). Note corner bonding different from British custom. Stretching courses start with bats (¼ bricks), headers run uniformly up to the corner.
No closers are used as long as the length of wall or pier equals (12 + n x 13)cm, or (18.5 + n x 13)cm, n is the number of bats. Advantage: less joints per course, cutting of bats easier than of closers.

3. Rendering of façades is in general forbidden at present, fair faced brickwork being restricted to industrial structures. There are, however, examples of an artistic use of brick even in residential areas.

4. Yes. In Mecklenburg, during average years, December, 6 weeks on an average is unworkable for bricklaying, concreting and plastering. During January, February and March, most external work is to see.

5. Ordinary spring foundations.

6. 600 to 800 bricks, in exceptional cases of the order of use. In case of piece work up to 1000 bricks.

7. The normal bricklayer's scaffold is used, less the one employed in Britain, with stretchers, ledgers and putlogs.

8. 4'0" stout.
At platform level.
Material in: loose bricks on hod, mortar in wooden troughs or metal containers on hod, bricks in mortar, mixed on site, metal clasps used.

9. Not usually.
Where rough timber frames are used for internal doors in good work, they are placed in openings in the brickwork prior (either of wood or of rubble construction, or brick or brick-like size, bedded into the brickwork, [illegible] the usual thing to do is with lining [illegible]).
No.

10. The foreman brings up the courses level of the brickwork ends, about 6 courses high at a time, then the brickwork and work ends course by course. All men in one team work at the same level, if possible.

11. Lime mortar. 1 part of pure lime or hydraulic lime to 3 parts of sand. Mortar in cement rendered for higher stresses.

12. -

13. -

H. Hesse
24/1/45

HUNGARIAN

Methods and Practice of Bricklaying.

Note : Medium size buildings have been assumed / Houses with 6-12 rooms, or 4-6 storey block of flats/ .-

1. General thicknesses of walls /not rendered/ :
   25 cm /9.8 in./for sheds, small industrial buildings,
   39 cm /15.3 in/ min.thickness for houses,
   51 cm /20.0 in/ more heavily loaded walls, middle walls of buildings containing chimneys.

   Normal seize of bricks : 25 x 12 x 6.5 cm /9.8 x 4.1 x 2.2 ins./
   So called "old-size"bks: 29 x 14 x 6.5 cm /11.4 x5.5 x 2.2 ins./

2. Normal type of construction : solid walls.
   First class brickwalls in English crossbond /every vert.joint covered by brick in the following course/ at least out of 2nd class bricks /crushing strength 100 kg/cm² = 1400 lbs/in.sq., measured i.e. tested for a pier of two half-bbats,sawn from one brick and laid in ct.mortar/ in lime mortar - under DPC level in lime cement mortar.

   First class piers out of at least 2nd class pier-bricks /eng.bricks/ with a crushing strength /see above/ of 3500 lbs/insq. in cement mortar.

   If lime-cement mortar to be used bricks have to be sprinkled with water before laying, if cement mortar specified bricks to be soaked at least for 10 minutes in water before laying.

   Different specifications for chimneys,partitions,etc.

3. Walls are generally rendered externally and rendered or plastered internally.
   Normal type of rendering : set and finish with trowel and float.
   Industrial buildings often pointed externally, or both sides.

4. Building is usually discontinued in winter, for 8 -10 weeks. /very urgent works being done behind temporarily bricked up openings - laid in sand - in heated rooms// to do external works it is necessary and usual to completely screen the building, rough boarding with windows fixed to the scaffold/

5. Stripfoundation is usual in most of the cases.
   Raft foundations for very high buildings in towns or for heavily loaded industrial buildings.
   Piling is used fairly frequently near rivers and lakes.

HUNGARIAN

Methods and Practice of Bricklaying.

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Methods and Practice of Bricklaying /contd./ HUNGARIAN.

6. Average output 60 - 70 bricks laid per hour./Brick-and-a half w./
Ratio of b/l. to lab. = 1 : 2 or slightly more, due to insufficient mechanisation in the industry. 30 % of labourers are women.

Bricklayers do bricklaying only.

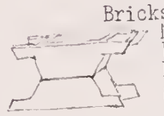
Labourers carry heavy objects /stone, girders, carpentry, and bricks /in barrows/.

Women-labourers carry water, mortart and bricks / mortar in boxes, bricks on stretchers, working in pairs/

7. Main scaffolds are :
a. Builders scaffold, supported by standards, entirely timberconstruction, fixed with wedges and cramps.
b. Ladder-scaffold / timber or steel/ for repairs.
c. flying scaffold /timber/ for repairs and for building new top-storeys.
d. Flying bridges , for repairs only.

Normal type to new buildings : type a, called mast-scaffold too, construed of masts /dug in or fixed to sills/, posts, cross-bars etc. and boarded with 2-3 in boards, on bearers. Round timber is used almost throughout.

Standards' distance from main walls and from each-other 3-4 yds. Main platforms 6in above each floor. Temporary secondary platforms built on the main platforms on posts or trestles, along the walls 1½-2 yds wide only. Ramps built into the outside half of the main scaffold. Slope 1 in 3 /max./, usual 1 in 5. 3-4 ft high full boarding.



Bricks and mortar usually maintained on a slightly raised level boards behind the bricklayer, appr. 1 ft high. Mortar in mortar-boxes on an overturned box, bricks on No special way of stacking bricks, i.e. every bricklayer gives his orders to his laborurers where and how to place the materials.

Materials raised on quickhoists or carried on the ramps on to the platforms. Laborurers communicate on main platforms, secondary platforms for bricklayers ~~only~~ and their materials only

9. Profiles at quoins are used when rendering.
Frames usually fixed after rough completion of roofing only.
Courses marked on battens fixed to brickwork.

10. Bricklayers complete each course separately.

Methods and Practice of Bricklaying /contd./ HUNGARIAN.

11. Lime-mortar , lime:sand 1:4 /volume/ /slaked lime/
water to a yard cube : 35-40 gallons
Use: ordinary walls above DPC level.

Lime mortar, lime:sand 1:3 /volume/ /slaked lime/
water to a yard cube : 30-35 gallons,
Use: ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ internal rendering.

Lime-cement-mortar : 2cwts Portland cement to 1 yd.cube lime-mortar.
water to a yard cube : 30-35 gallons,
Use: walls below DPC.level, more heavily loaded walls, working in cold weather, external renderings, ground to better quality renderings.

Portland cement mortar /1st cl./ 1:3 ,6cwts p.c. in 1 yd cube.
water content cca 25-30 gallons per yard cube.
Do./2nd cl./ 4½ cwts p.c. in 1 yard cube.
Use : piers, heavily loaded walls, works in wet soil, waterproof rendering /with additions/

Mortars are used with a fairly wet consistence.

12. Bricks are generally dense. /porous bricks, bricks with cavities, hollow bricks manufactured as such/

Required porosity : ordinary good quality bricks minimum 8 %, maximum 30 %.
engineering bricks:minimum 5 %.
/Measured in percentage to the dry-weight./

Method of selecting bricks for testing purposes:
Pick at random 200 bricks at the brickfield /not taking any outstanding good or bad ones/, sort them into four groups according to sound given when hit with a hammer, take 10 of each group, altogether 40 bricks and test.

13. Architect : visits the site according to the importance of the building. Site meetings in the early and in the late stages of the building.

Architect's assistant visits the site regularly.

Clerk of Works ~~xxx~~ usualin very few cases only : large Government schemes, etc.

Senior adviser architect appointed by great concerns only, visits site in great intervals, deals with special problems.

Methods and Practice of Bricklaying/contd./ HUNGARIAN.

13./contd./

Organisation of the Work on the site :

Contracter's agent . /in case of small buildings one agent is responsible for more buildings/.

General foreman,
General foreman's assistant /Usually a good bricklayer/,
Timekeeper, storekeeper, errandboy,
Foreman-Bricklayer,.
Foreman-Scaffolder,
Foreman-Reinf.cone.worker,
Foreman-Carpenter,
Labourers' Foreman /not general/,

Other trades carried out usually by Subcontractors, who have their own foremen on the site.

/On smaller schemes a General Foreman and a Foreman Bricklayer would do the job./

London, January, 1945.

Elizabeth K l i n g e r ,
&
Paul L. V a g o ,

Reg.Arch.,
R.I.B.A.Dip.

Methods and Practice of Bricklaying - (AUSTRIAN REGION)

Question No.	Answer
1	Two standard sizes of bricks are in use:- (a) The German size of bricks: 25 cm. x 12 cm. x 6.5 cm. or : $9^{27}/_{32}$" x $4^{22}/_{32}$" x $2^{9}/_{16}$" (b) The Austrian size of bricks: 29 cm. x 14 cm. x 6.5 cm. or : $11^{12}/_{32}$" x $5^{23}/_{64}$" x $2^{9}/_{16}$" Consequently the general thickness of walls varies according to the type of bricks used. The following schedule shows the usual thickness of walls.

Thickness of wall in Bricks	German Size of Brick		Austrian Size of Bricks			
	in Centimetres	in Inches	in Centimetres	in Inches	in Centimetres	in Inches
½ brick	12	$4^{22}/_{32}$	14	$5^{32}/_{64}$	15	$5^{29}/_{32}$
1 "	25	$9^{27}/_{32}$	29	$11^{12}/_{32}$	30	$11^{12}/_{16}$
1½ "	38	$14^{31}/_{32}$	44	$17^{21}/_{64}$	45	$17^{23}/_{32}$
2 "	51	$20^{5}/_{64}$	59	$23^{7}/_{32}$	60	$23^{5}/_{8}$
2½ "	64	$25^{3}/_{16}$	74	$29^{1}/_{8}$	75	$29^{17}/_{32}$
3 "	77	$30^{5}/_{16}$	89	$35^{1}/_{32}$	90	$35^{7}/_{16}$

In both cases, (German size and Austrian size), the bricks are 6½ centimetres or 2 9/16" high. Including ½" bed mortar joint, thirteen courses rise to one metre or equivalent to 3'2⅜".

2. The normal type of construction is the solid one - usually $14^{31}/_{32}$" or $17^{23}/_{32}$' load bearing wall for domestic housing. I can supply a typical Specification.

3. In general walls are always rendered externally and plastered internally. Before describing the normal type of rendering and plaster and the technique used, I am giving below a schedule of the classes of mortar used:-

/contd.

estion No.	A n s w e r	
3 Continued	(a) Lime Mortar (coarse stuff):	one part of well slaked lime and three parts suitable clean sharp sand.
	(b) Lime Mortar (fine stuff):	one part well slaked lime and and two-and-a-half parts of fine river sand.
	(c) Cement Mortar: there are three types:-	
	(1) Lime Cement Mortar: (Slow Setting Cement Mortar).	50 kilograms or 110¼-lbs. Portland Cement to 1 cubicmetre or 35⅓ cubic feet of lime mortar.
	(2) Cement Mortar (Course Stuff):	one part Portland Cement to six parts suitable sharp sand.
	(3) Cement Mortar (Fine Stuff):	one part Portland Cement to four parts of fine river sand.
	(d) Slow-setting Gypsum Mortar:	75 kilograms or 165 1/22 -lbs. plaster of Paris to one cubic metre or 35⅓ cubic feet of lime mortar.

EXTERNAL RENDERING:

The normal type of rendering, for instance, for domestic housing is a three-coat work of Lime Cement Mortar, (slow-setting Cement Mortar).

Technique used in application: Many techniques are used in practice, description of which would exceed the scope of this report. I quote, therefore, the most usual technique as follows:-

Firstly, a coat of coarse stuff of a wet consistency is applied with a trowel. When this coat has set just so much as to resist a slight pressure of the finger-nail a second rather thicker coat is applied and the surface is scraped with a wall plate, (which must have a straight edge). For the groundwork the size of grain of the sand is approximately ⅜". - After this the final treatment of the surface varies and I will describe the most frequently used, called "smooth rendering". After complete hardening and drying of the above two coats, walls are wetted thoroughly and the finishing coat

/contd.

Question No.	A n s w e r
3 Continued	consisting of a fine thin mortar is applied with a mason's float. When this last coat has set just so much that it cannot be pressed with the finger, the surface, under constant wetting with a mason's brush, is to be rubbed with a smoothing trowel until an even and smooth finish is obtained, without any cracks. Having completed the above process all faces are normally white-washed twice whereby a small portion of fine sand and litmus is added to the milk of lime. To obtain other tints on the surface of the walls various colours, well diluted in water are mixed with the milk of lime. PLASTERING: Normal type of plastering of internal brick walls is the application of a two-coat work of Lime Mortar, (coarse and fine stuff as described above). Regarding the treatment of the finishing coat, there are three types:- (a) The common smoother plaster. (b) The fine or felt plaster: the surface is smoothed with a felted float. (c) Stucco: used for special reception rooms. In this category are the lime stucco, gypsum stucco, stuccolustro, etc.
4	Building is always at a standstill in winter - usually closes down for a period of 4-5 months, (November-March).
5	Building is usually on a strip foundation - rafts are very seldom used.
6	The normal day's output per bricklayer is two cubicmetres, or 70½ cubic feet. Ration of bricklayer to labourer is one to two.
7	Scaffolding: See the enclosed sketches. Normal type of scaffold used is illustrated in sketch No.4. Standard of straight double poles, (stripped trunks of spruce trees), fixed together by wrot iron cramps, arranged about 6'6" to 9'10" from the wall, spaced about 10'0" to 14'0", the lower ends of one pole are embedded in earth about 2'4" deep. On these uprights and vertical to the walls loadbearing cross-bars cramped to the standards

/contd.

Question No.	A n s w e r
7 Continued	are laid with a small slope against the wall and sunk into it. On these cross bars and parallel with the wall ledgers are fixed and cramped to the cross bars. On these leagers, and in distances of about 3'0", short planks are laid on which spruce boards 1¼" to 2" thick are nailed, thus forming a stage or platform. On the inner side of the poles, guard rails of boards 3'3½" high are fixed. The scaffold platform is not raised at all. The platform is usually arranged at floor level of each storey or on average at 13'0" intervals. For works between the storeys, detachable trestle scaffolds, as shown on sketch No.2, are used.
8	Width of scaffold platform from 6'6" to 9'10". Bricks and mortar are maintained at platform level. Normal methods of transporting materials to bricklayers for a medium sized building, (house), is by way of hoists - for large buildings cranes are used.
9	No profiles are used at quoins. The usual practice is to place the frames, (generally of wood), in the openings as soon as the brickwork is up to sill height. Courses are not marked on the frames - they are indicated on a rod. This rod shows all the important dimensions, such as height from floor to floor, but all dimensions are taken from a datum line, which is fixed with approximately 2'4", (one metre), above each floor level.
10	Each course is completed separately by the bricklater. The setting-out of the first course is arranged by the builder's foreman.
11	Lime mortar is the normal type for brickwork above ground level. The most general mix is one part of well slaked lime and three parts suitable clean sharp sand. As regards the wet consistency I would like to state the quantities required for one cubic metre, or the equivalent of 35 3/16 cubic feet of lime mortar:-

Mixture of Mortar	Slaked Lime	Sand	Water
1 : 3	0.33 cbm. or 11 21/32 cu.ft.	1 cbm. or 35 3/16 cu.ft.	0.20 cbm. or 7 1/16 cu.ft

/contd.

estion No.	A n s w e r
12	Bricks are generally dense. Porosity Figures: I can only quote the standard Austrian requirements regarding the ability of a good brick absorbing water. The maximum increase in weight of a brick due to the adding of water should be not more than:- (a) For Blue Bricks, (called "Clinker" in Austria).....2% (b) For other hard burnt bricks,.....8% For common bricks the absorbtion of water is not limited. As a rule, bricks used for domestic housing should absorb <u>not less</u> than 8% and <u>not more</u> than 16%. Type of method used in determining the above figures: - At least 5 bricks are to be dried for as long as no further reduction in weight is noticeable; thereafter they are soaked in pure water until no increase in weight can be ascertained.
13	Two facts are the governing features in answering this question:- (a) The client has appointed a registered builder, (Contractor) to design and to erect a building for him. Regarding the organisation of the work on the site in this case, the Contractor nominates a <u>Clerk of Works</u>, usually one of his most experienced employees, to organise and to supervise the work on the site. His duties are manifold including the issuing of working plans, details, ordering of materials, checking deliveries, etc., but - and this is important - <u>he is not permanent on the site</u>. He has a deputy, called "Polier" - to some extent equivalent to a builder's foreman: (the name "Polier" has its origin from the French word "parler", viz. to talk. It indicates a person, who has something to say and commands on a site). This Polier" is appointed and paid by the Contractor. He is a very important man. His duties are - to engage and to discharge workmen, he supervises the work, organises everything, he is responsible for the working-times, for order on the site, quick progress of the work, has to make provisions necessary for the security of the workers, accept and check all deliveries and he has to set out the exeavations, etc. For building undertakings of a large size a "Chief-Polier" is usually appointed, who has under his command the "Poliers" of the various trades, such as the "Bricklayer-Polier", the "Scaffolding-Polier", the "Carpenter-Polier", etc. (b) The client has appointed a registered architect to design and <u>to supervise</u> the erection of a building for him. /contd.

Question No.	A n s w e r
13 Continued	In this case - and this is the fundamental difference as compared with the usual practice in this country - the architect, after having issued separate Specifications for each class of work, receives the tenders of the various firms and places the contracts. The selected builder, (Contractor), who in such a case carries out only the work of the excavation, concretor, bricklayer and drainlayer is, however, responsible for carrying out the regulations and is liable for all defaults made to the Local Authority. If the building is of a large size, the architect has to appoint a Clerk of Works, who is paid by the client. This man, the key man on the site, acts solely in the interest of the client, he has to organise the sequence of the works, he keeps a journal, and charts regarding the progress of the work on the site. All the various Contractors, viz their respective "Poliers" must accept all orders regarding the site work from the Clerk of Works or from the architect. For the normal medium sized house building the architect, or one of his employees controls the work of the various trades on the site by daily visits, lasting 2 - 5 hours, but by the procedure described overleaf regarding the preliminary work of the architect, he is in a real good position to check all work and to see that the building is executed according to his idea.

R. Wallesz

R. Wallesz
(Former Austrian Registered Architect)

36, Monarch Court,
Lyttelton Road, London, N.2

29th January, 1945.

2 Encls. (sketches of scaffolding).

1.Methods and Practice of Bricklaying.

1.Outside brick walls in general on Ground Floor and First Floor to be 14.764in.thick.Higher building thickness of walls to be increased 4.724 in.for every two more storeys proposed to be used for permanent habitation.
Since last quarter of 19th century only one standard size for ordinary bricks:

25cm lengthx 12cm width x 6.5cm height,equal to 2 headers + mortar joint= stretcher.
Measurements in inches would be
9.843in.long x 4.724in.wide x 2.559in.high.

2.Both constructions,solid brick walls and cavity wallsn are in commun use.Practice of construction of cavityxx walls differs from english method.Overall thickness of wall 17.323in.,one brick thickness inside to take the full load +2.756in.cavity + 4.724in.outer shell.Cavity is never extended around corners of building heavy loaded parts at intersections of walls door and window openings.
Wall ties are not known.In lieu of them headers with backs dipped in hot tar at 2-3 stretcher centres are bonded through cavity in appr.each 5th course in vertical bond.
Only cavities below ground are permanently ventilated.All others above ground with temporary openings during drying period of brickwork are carefully sealed.
Typical specification for brickwork certainly exists but is not at hand.

3. Outside ~~xxxxxxxx~~ walls are usually rendered outside and plastered inside.
The normal type of outside rendering used is lime mortar, 1: preferably hydraulic lime mortar as the latter sets and har ens quicker under the influence of moisture and thus avoids shrinkage and lastly Portland Cement mortar, 1 lime & 2cemen 6-12 parts clean sharp sand. Very often waterproofing materials are added to the rendering material. Besides these a great number of patent prefabricated mixtures, similar to Adamite and Cullamix are in general use. The are used in sit with the addition of clean water only. The consist of ground natural stone in 3 grades, fine medium and coarse, lime and cement. For certain effects colour is added. The advantages o these materials are: colourfastness, washability, natural tint and texture.
The technique of rendering varies considerably from the English practice.
In preparation of rendering the plasterer will rake deeply all joints clean the brickwork with a broom and wet thorou ly. Then he will dash on a pricking of the material to be used for rendering and allow time for setting thus preparin as rough a key as possible.
Now the brickwork is plumbed to determine the minimum thickness of the finished rendering. Next vertical screeds, 6-7in. wide are formed at appr. 4ft. centres. As soon as they are sufficiently dry the brickwork will be thoroughly wette again and the rendering course consisting of the above mentioned variety of materials will be dashed on with considerable force. It averaged just over 1/2in. and is trowel- led down with a tool similar to the Darby used in Northern England. The surface of this course is left rough and devilled. In general rather coarse stuff is in use for this coarse and great care is taken thatthe surface is not too dense and smooth as this after application of the finishing course will stop evaporation and thus aid the formation of shrinkage cracks.

The most common and cheapest form of finish is hand sprayed. This is done in a way that a slurry consisting of lime and sharp medium grade clean sand is sprayed on by hand with a broom knocked against a piece of wood. According to the distance this piece of wood is kept away from the wall the texture will be finer or coarser.
Rough-cast and Pebble-dash in many varieties are much used. The patent materials generally known as 'Precious Plaster' are used as follows: After the usual preparation of brickwork and pricking course the walls are rendered approximately 3/5in. thick in hydraulic lime and sand. This course whilst hazel is intensely devilled and given time to set. Then a course of the patent material well soaked approximately 3/5in. thick is applied after previous thorough wetting of the rendering. This is trowelled until it is equally spread and intimately connected to the rendering. However, as already mentioned, great care is taken that the skin is not too dense and smooth to form a hard crust and to stop evaporation of the moisture retained in the first course. To meet this danger the dense slurry is removed by scraping it off with a steel blade approximately 6in. long. This to be done also whilst the course is hazel and exposing all ingredients of the patent plaster equally, coarser or finer, according to choice.
In general external rendering tends towards rough fini with more or less appearance, such border work and

blade approximately 6in.long. This to be done also whilst the course is hazel and exposing all ingredients of the patent plaster cleanly coraser or finer, according to choice.
In general continental rendering tends towards rough finishes with more modern appearance, much harder wear and less susceptability to cracking. The part it is playing is much more important than in this country as facing bricks because of higher cost are not the rule but the exception.
It is cherac/teristic that much more physical force is used by the plasterer in dashing on his materials than is costumar in this country.

In Austria and Hungary methods of rendering and plastering vary from those of Central Germany.
Materials used

(a)Lime Mortar(Coarse Stuff):	one part of well slaked lime to three parts of clean sharp sand,
(b)Lime Mortar(Fine Stuff):	one part of well slaked lime to 2½ parts of fine river sand,
(c)Cement Mortar of 3 different types:	
(1)Lime Cement Mortar:	50kg or 110¼lbs.Portland Cement to 1cbm (35 1/3ft.cub) of lime mortar,
(2)Cement Mortar (Coarse Stuff)	one part of Portland Cement to 6 parts of sharp sand,
(3)Cement Mortar (Fine Stuff)	one part of Portland Cement to 4 parts of fine river sand,
(d)Slow-Setting Plaster of Paris Mortar:	75kg.(165-1/32lbs) plaster of Paris to 1cbm(35 1/3 ft.cub. of lime mortar.

External Rendering

Most houses are rendered outside with Lime Cement Mortar in three coat work and many techniques are in use.Common practice works as follows:

After thorough cleaning of brickwork a coat of coarse stuff of a wet consistency is dashed on and trowelled leaving a rough surface.When this this coat has hardened enough to resist a slight pressure of a finger nail a second thicker coat is applied and trowelldd.When this coat is hazel the slurry is scraped off with a straight edge thus exposing a rough texture.The aggregate used for this base work is graded up to ¼in.These coats are given enough time for complete setting and drying uniil any further work is done, then they are thoroughly wetted and a setting coat consisting of a fine mortar is applied with a float.Only when hazel this coat is trowelled down smoothly under constant wetting with a brush.
After completion outside walls are normally white-washed twice with a slurry consisting of lime fine sand and litmus.
Very often dyes of a mineral base are used for staining the whitewash to obtain pleasant results.
Besides the foregoing as the most common method of rendering other finished similar to those described in 'Central Germany' are in use.

Plastering.

In Central Germany materials for plastering are:
(a)Lime Mortar for base coat 1 part of slaked lime putty to

...work is done, when they are thoroughly wetted and a setting coat consisting of a fine mortar is applied with a float. Only when hazel this set is trowelled down smoothly under constant wetting with a brush.
After completion outside walls are normally white-washed twice with a slurry consisting of lime fine sand and litmus.
Very often dyes of a mineral base are used for staining the whitewash to obtain pleasant results.
Besides the foregoing as the most common method of rendering other finishes similar to those described in 'Central Germany' are in use.

Plastering.

In Central Germany materials for plastering are:
(a) Lime Mortar for base coat — 1 part of slaked lime putty to 2-3 parts of clean sharp sand free of loam

(b) Lime Mortar as above but with fine sharp sand for setting. As a rule Plaster of Paris is added to fine stuff for quicker setting and smoother finish.

(c) Plaster of Paris retarded by small quantity of vegetable glue as finishing coat is used for high class work only.

Patent materials for plastering are not used.
Materials to (a) and (b) are used by ordinary plasterer, to (c) by special plasterer only.

Plastering of Ceilings.

Construction of ceilings differ from English methods.
Preparatory to plastering ¾" thick rough boards, 4-5" wide and ½" spaced apart are nailed to soffits of joists and split with an axe to stop movement. A matting consisting of reeds wired with thin galv. wire and delivered in rolls are fixed to boards with special flat-headed galv. nails at right angles, thus forming a rough key for the first coat, consisting of a coarse lime mortar with addition of some plaster of Paris for quicker setting and better adhesion to reed texture. This coat (½" thick) trowelled but

left rough and devilled. Whilst this coat is hazel a setting course of fine lime mortar also with addition of some plaster of Paris is applied and trowelled until an even and smooth surface is achieved.
The ration Lime Mortar: Plaster of Paris varies according to quality of Lime used.
Besides the reeds lathing is also often used. They are well seasoned rough timber sticks, 5-8mm. square, laid on edge and wired together with thin galv. wire to form pieces which are supplied in rolls varying in width from 1ft. to 6'6" and length from 30'0 to 50'0. These rolls are cut to required sizes and fixed with galv. staples across joists and plastered in two coat work as described above. Plaster of Paris and hair is always added to the lime mortar to stop shrinkage and resulting cracks. This type of ceiling is often used for suspended ceilings and to form vaults.
For fire-resisting concrete and steel construction expanded metal ceiling similar to English methods, suspended and not suspended are in use, also a patent wire mash with small bits of ground bricks attached to increase the key.
Gypsum Base Boards often containing jute or cocanut fibre are used. They should break joints frequently and two coat work with lime-plaster of paris mortar is always applied.
Internal plaster is finished with a lime wash with a little fine sharp sand, this applied in rotating movement by a float covered with felt one half inch thick.
Cement rendering inside is only used for subordinate rooms or for special purposes in wash houses, basements, cellars, etc.
Methods used in Austria and Hungary do not vary essentially from the above.

RUHR-PARK

BERLIN-SPANDAU

Brick Masonry

1) Thickness of walls

a) External walls

38 cm = 15"

(25 cm = 9¾" would be used in sheltered positions where there is little rainfall)

b) External load bearing walls

25 cm = 9¾"

2) Internal walls

These walls have been built, otherwise, if built in the ordinary way, as e.g. partition walls, they have been altered to 25 cm = 9¾"

Specification

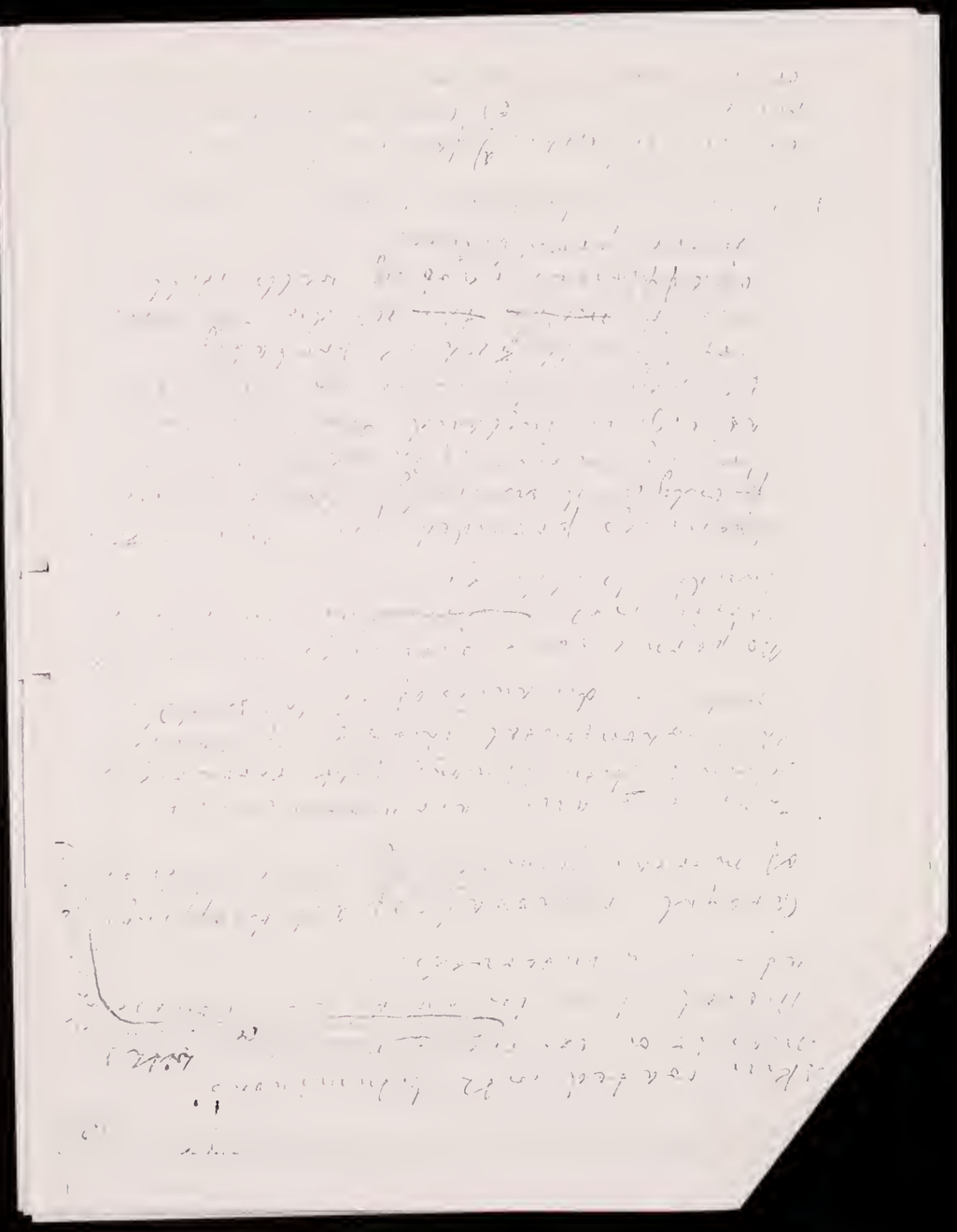
Bricks 2 cm = 4¾"

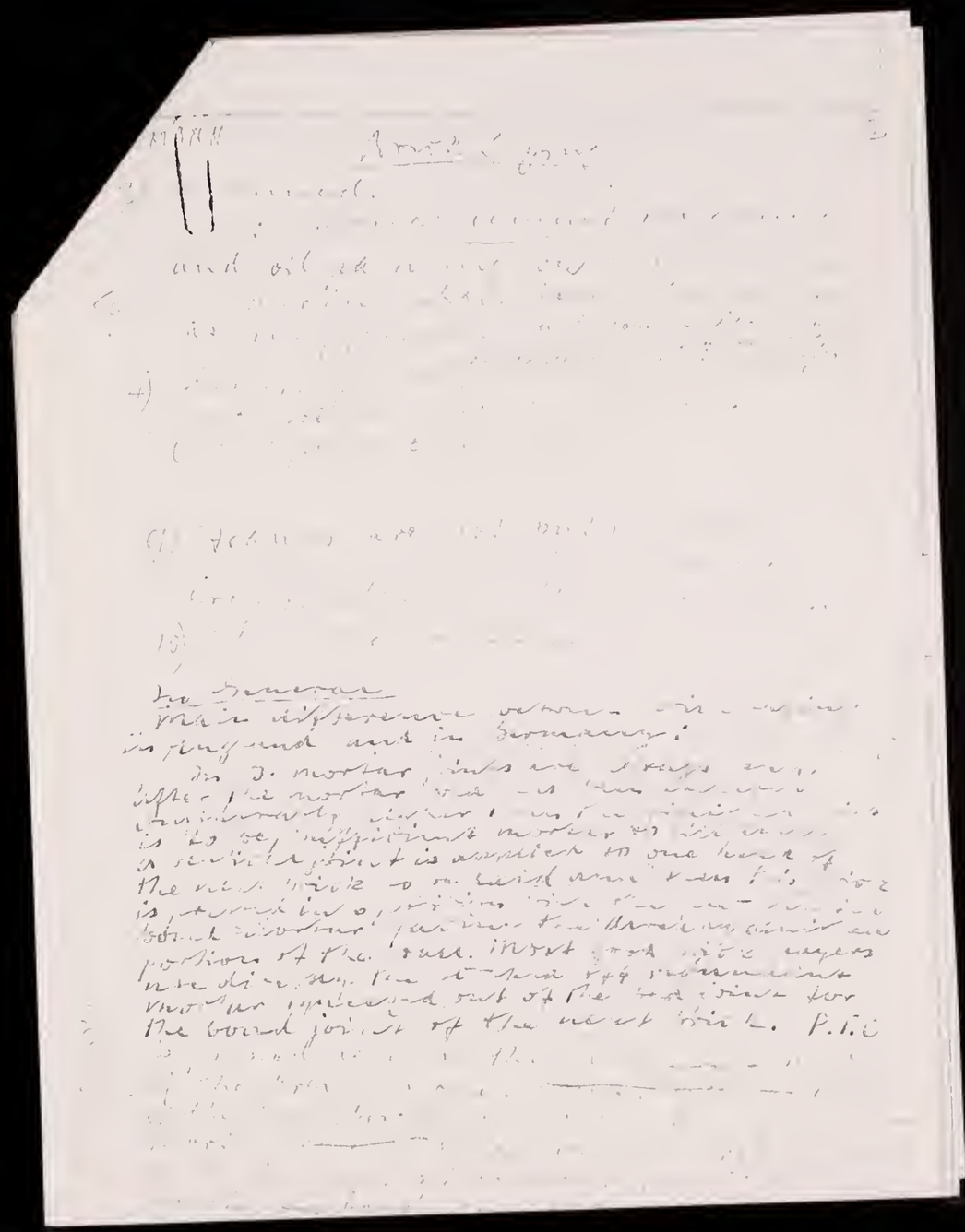
Mortar 6 = 3½"

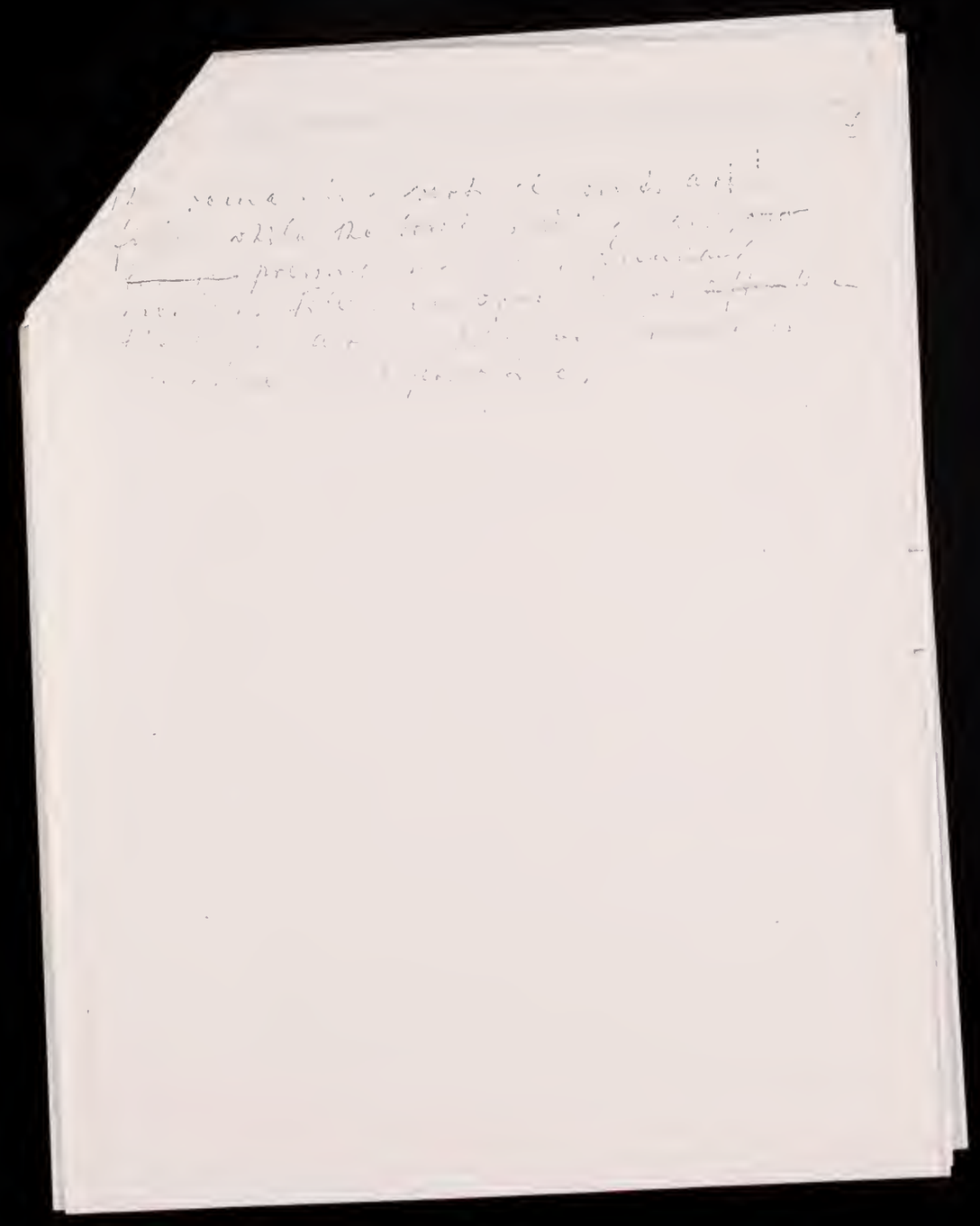
Bricks

Walls

+ 3 cm = 1¼"







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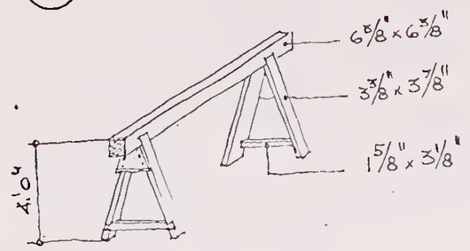

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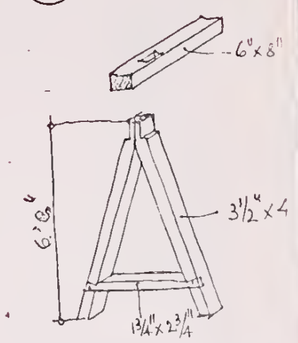
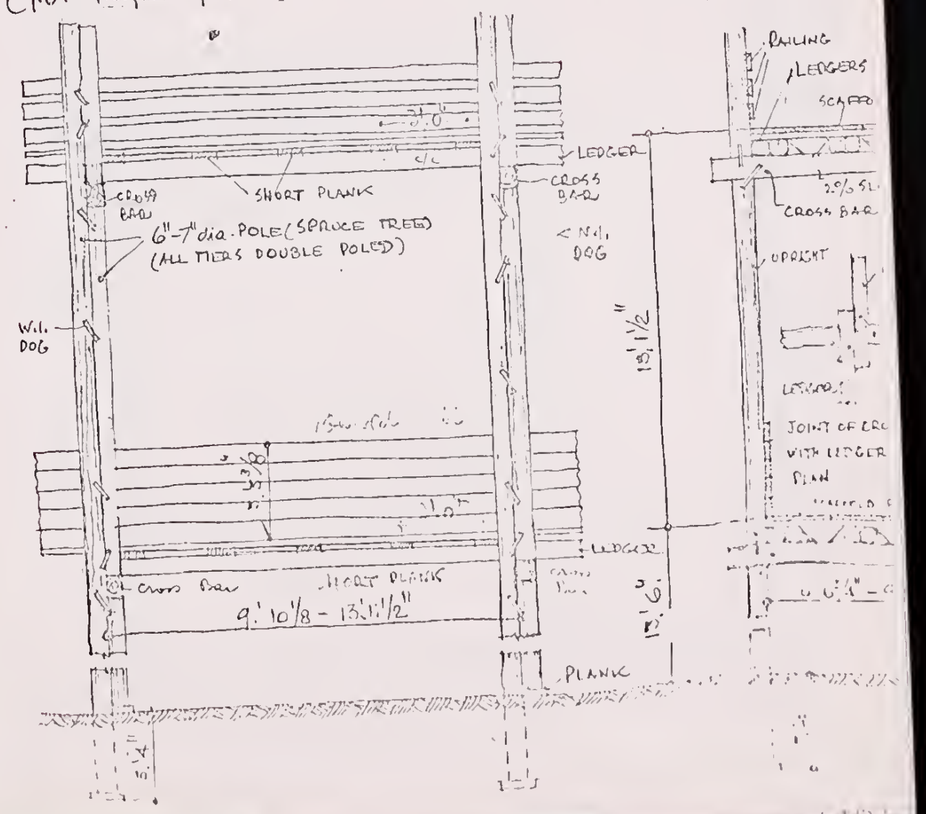


COMMON WALL TRESTLE DETACHABLE TR

(for heights up to 10'8".)



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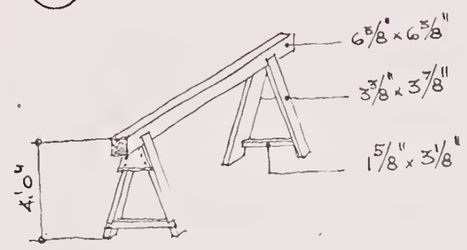

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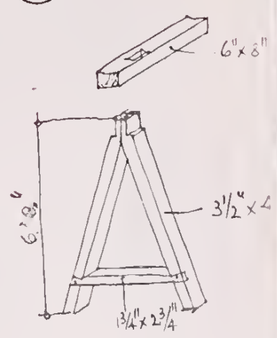
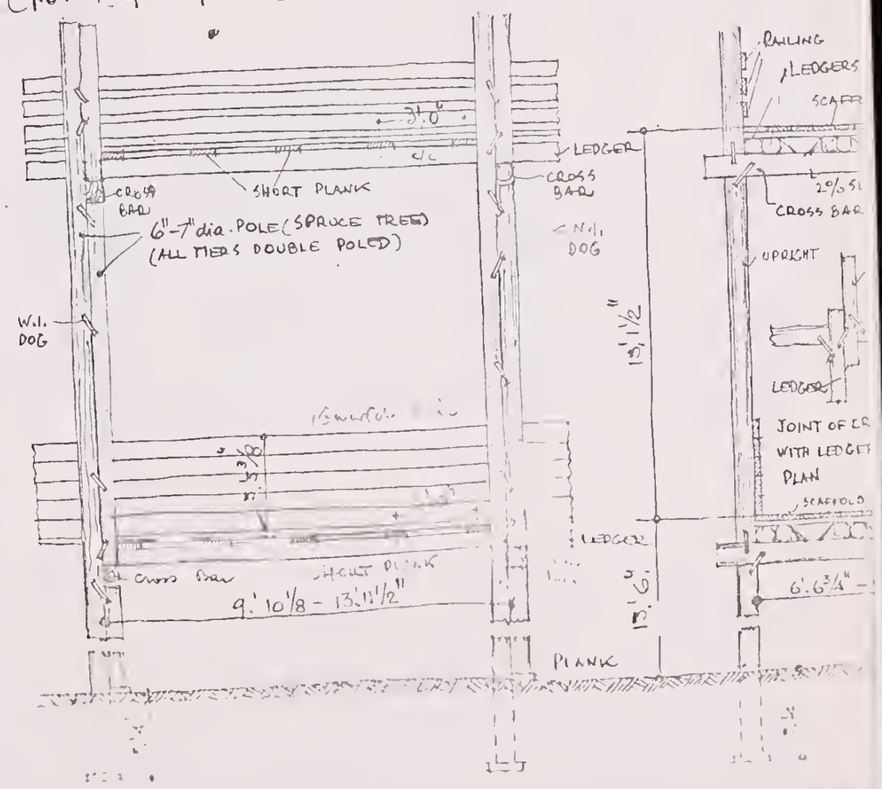


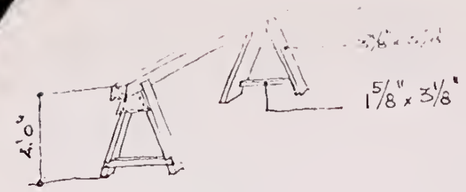
COMMON WALL TRESTLE

(for heights up to 10'8".)

DETACHABLE TR

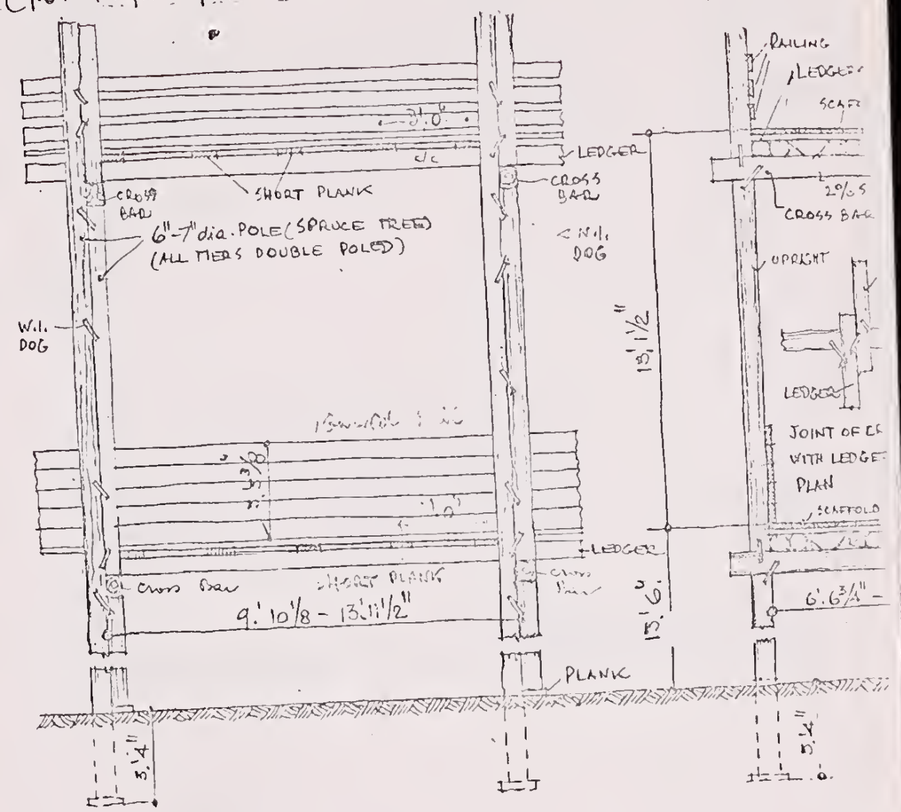


FRONT



COMMON WALL TRESTLE DETACHABLE T

(for heights up to 10'.8".)



FRONT

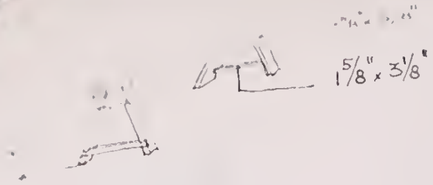
SIDE

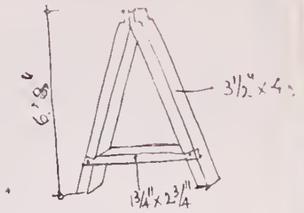
4

BRICKLAYER'S & MASON'S SCAFFOLD

SCALE : 1/4" TO 1 FOOT
SKETCHED BY N. WALLESZ.
1915

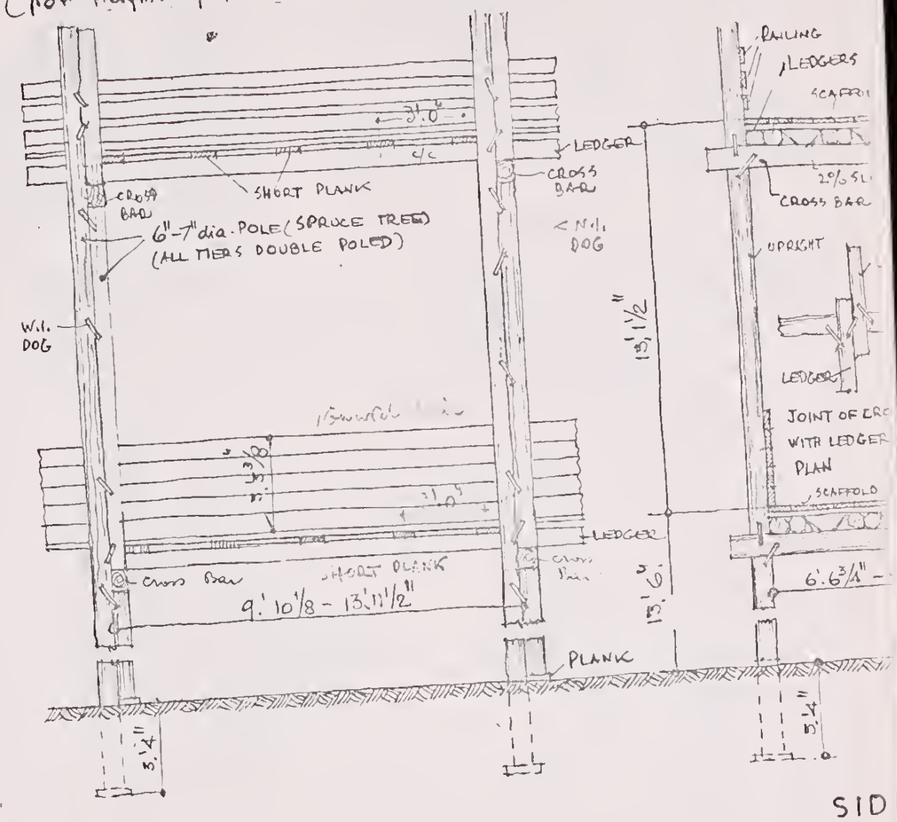
SCAFFOLDI





COMMON WALL TRESTLE DETACHABLE TR

(for heights up to 10'-8".)



FRONT

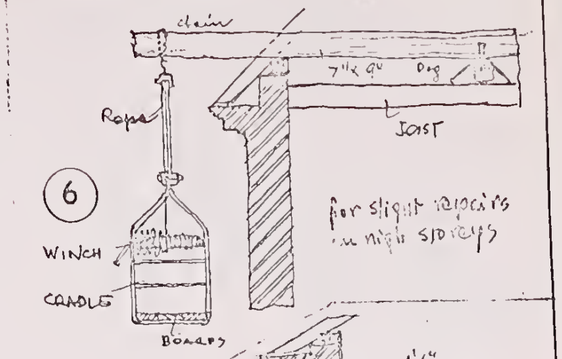
SID

(4) BRICKLAYER'S & MASON'S SCAFFOLD

SCALE : 1/4" TO 1 FOOT
SKETCHED BY R. WALLESZ.
1915.

SCAFFOLDI

SUSPENDED SCAFFOLD



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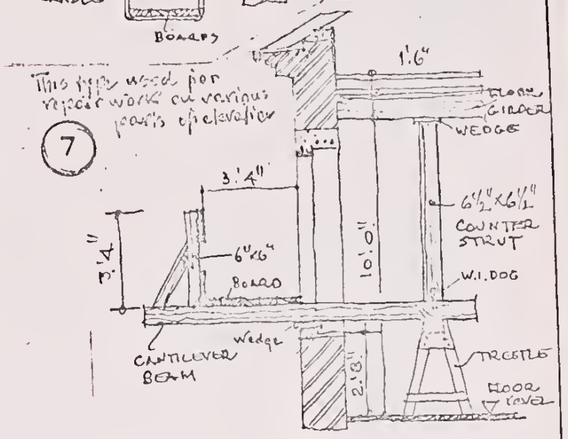
for slight repairs on high storeys



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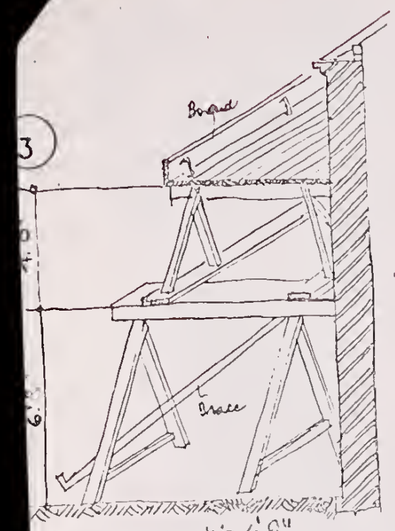
This type used for repair work on various parts of elevation

TRESTLE SCAFFOLD



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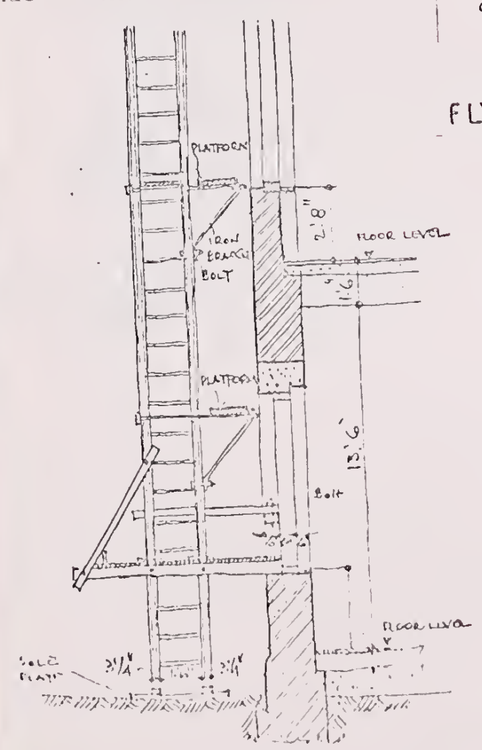
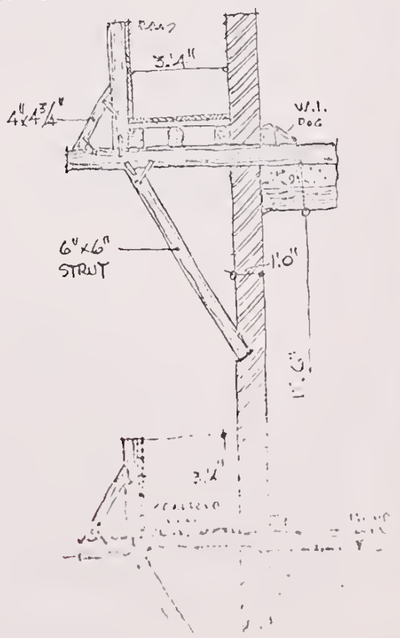
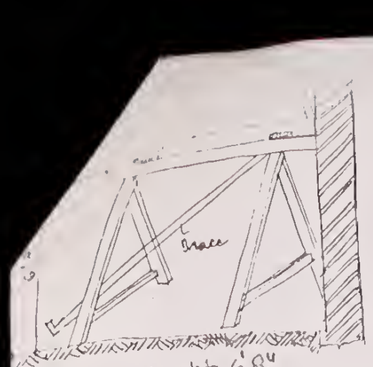
stages spaced abt. 6'6"

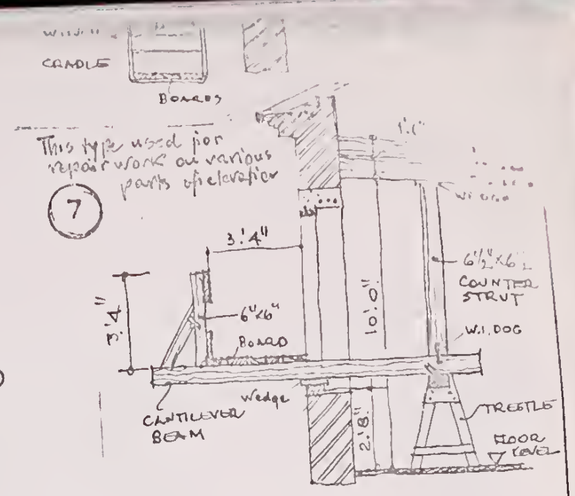


FLYING SCAFFOLD A

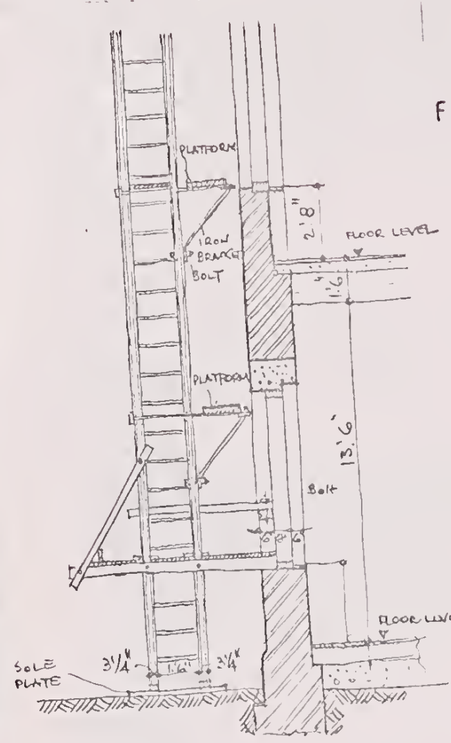




TRESTLE SCAFFOLD



FLYING SCAFFOLD A



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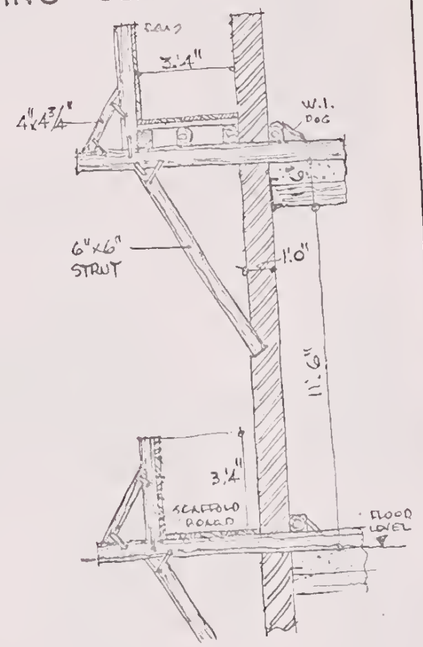
LADDER SCAFFOLD

for repairs on walls.



8

FLYING SCAFFOLD B

for erection of a new storey on top of existing, also for demolitions

AUSTRIAN REGION

F. D. ASCHER

Jan. 45

North Germany.
Hamburg-area

1. General thickness of walls and normal size of bricks
instead of Normal format the Hamburger Format is in use.

Normal Format	25 cm × 12 × 6·5	= 13 courses to a meter
Hamburger "	22 " × 10·5 × 5·2 = 16	" " "
Dutch. "	21·5 " × 10·5 × 5·5 = 16	" "
English. "	22·8 " × 11·4 × 6·3 = 17½-14.	" "
amerik.	25" × 10·0 × 5·5"	
Joints	1·2 horizontal 1·0 vertical.	

Thickness of walls:- Hamburg area: 11 cm. half brick
22 . one brick
33 = one and half brick
44 . two bricks

Regarding waterproof against rain Prescriptions of the Hamburger Building Inspection
" Untermauerung siehe Tiefgründungsbestimmungen
× Ziegelmauerwerk. soluble Asphalten and Metallplatten zur Verhütung by Dampf W. Theis
Dampf d. Hamb. Baupolizei

2). Normal types of construction. e.g. solid, cavity wall.
Is there a typical specification available.
× see. Hamburger Baupolizei. to Works of Flats
Short extract are:: External walls: ~~Ground floor, I Fl. and 2nd floor~~
Ground, I. and II. floor = 33 cm
Ground, I and II. III. IV floor: Ground floor 44 cm all other 33 cm
external walls for Terrace, detached and semidetached houses
of type for working class people, in case height
of last floor does not exceed 7.5 m.!
These walls are usually constructed as cavity walls
Rule, to be observed very much for English rules.
external walls to country houses: Ground floor and I floor

= 1½ brick as cavity walls. ½ brick outside, 1 brick inside

Party walls up to 3 floors = 32cm, each two floors increase
thickness of walls to half brick for the lower floors
Walls supporting joists joints similar, but with joists of usual
span may be of ½ brick only.
Partition walls = ½ brick up to 3 floors.
for details see: Hamburger Bauordnung.

a)
3). Types of finish e.g. are walls generally rendered externally and plastered internally b)

a) External walls mostly are not rendered but
built up = "Facing" similar to English type
The use of "clinkers" blue Bricks. is quite often.
There are different sorts: Oldenburger; Elke; Erbe - Hannoverbrick
Klinker; and the usual rotes red facings.

b) ~~If a cheaper~~ For cheap performance external walls
are rendered with cement. 1 part cement 4 part sand
For better performance there special renderings, but
these did not show a good stay in good condition
for the long run due to weather-condition
maritime climate and "schwefelwasserstoff und kohlensäure"
carbonic acid and damp air

b). Internal walls are rendered by cement or lime
mixture 1 part cement 4 parts sand or 1 part cement
2 part lime and 4 part sand.
There are a lot of special falsifiers in use
Treatment are the same as in other parts of
Germany.
Two coat work is general for middle class work
Three coat work is used - all good work.
The normal floating coat is worked on with floats
between long fillets or screeds of plaster

Plaster of Paris Stucco (for third coat is very often used and normally for plastering ceilings in contrast to other parts of Germany. or. Sanded stucco

4 Is building usually discontinued - winter and if so for how long

- Usually ~~there is no~~ building is not discontinued only when temperature is ~~under~~ 2° frost and brickwork may be damaged by frost. When quick work is asked for sometimes a special made addition "Frostsalz" is applied added to mortar.

5. Is building usually on raft or normal ship. foundations

Usually ship foundation only when conditions of soil are bad. as they are in the marshy neighbourhood of the Elbe and other Northern rivers foundations are pier foundations or on raft.

6. Output differs between 500-900 bricks per day but depends on conditions and cannot be answered without going into details

Ratio between bricklayer and labourers.:
(1 bricklayer to 1 labourer) or 2 bricklayer (3) to 1 labourer differs to the progress of work. difficult to answer = short.)

~~Brick~~ 1 bricklayer does the bricklayer is only labourer brings material up to the platform of scaffold.

7. Scaffolding similar to English : timber but nailed. mostly, sometimes bridled by wire according to height of floors with temporary light. movable platforms. trestles
Steel scaffolding for large premises lately in use similar English.
~~For economical~~. economy and labour saving I recommend "Otto Rhode. Die wirtschaftliche Baubetrieb. und Schrift für wirtschaftliche Bauen

8.) Width of scaffold. 2'-2'6" ?
Bricks and mortar are maintained at platform level : bricks placed on platform by labourer on special trails(?) or by petrol (Elevators or transmission or assembling lines hoists) or, depending on size of building

9) Are refits used at erection : etc.
Usually not only : odd cases
Frames for windows are not used as the rule The window construction differs. Frame are regarded as old fashion but when used. erected before bricklaying starts. . Answer difficult to answer because methods differ according to circumstances

10) Bricklayer builds up the erection and works : steps between the erection

11. Mortar — Cement mortar prevails for external work. mixture 1:4 – 1:5.
or ~~mortar with cement mortar~~ hydraulic cement mortar.

?

12. Bricks are generally porous and preferred. = flat quality.
only. Blue bricks or engineering bricks are dense.
Type of method used = determining the porosity is the "water test" absorption according DIN. No? . probably available = the library of the R.I.B.A..

x.) books named may be seen are ~~available~~ at by Mr F. D. Anders 7. Church Crescent N. 10

Only approved methods of building are described.
There are many modern processes more or less approved already = the year ago 1945–50.
And there may be lots of others = the last years.

The whole inquiry seems to be not in the way difficult to answer without personal contact with the person who likes to have the answers
A lot of ~~questions~~ questions allow different answers, because they are not well or vaguely defined expressed.

1" more space

Letters referring to paragraphs in Questionaire.

DESIGN IN GERMANY in the late 19th century was inferior to that ~~of~~ for countries (including) in this country. But it made a remarkable recovery during the first third of the 20th century. progress

The following industries may be singled out as examples of improved design and its success on the export market:-

A. China (including earthenware and ceramics), Plate, Jewellery in precious and semi-precious stones, Cutlery, Leather goods, Carpets, Tapestry, Furniture, Door and Window fittings, Light fittings, Metal furniture, Electrical accessories, Sanitary appliances and fittings.

The extent of trade increase/is indicated by the following table which compares the peak export years before and after the first world war. The figures are given in million Reichsmark:- (V of some of these industries)

B.& C.

EXPORT IN	TO	1913	1927
China	Total	32.0	47.0
	Gt. Britain	4.5	5.7
	United States	10.8	13.7
Cutlery	Total	38.0	67.0
	Gt. Britain	3.0	5.3
Jewellery in precious and semi-precious stones.	Total	2.7	20.0
	Gt. Britain	0.6	1.2
	United States	0.8	4.8
Leather Goods.	Total	35.0	39.0
	Gt. Britain	16.0	14.0
	United States	0.8	5.5
Carpets and Tapestry	Total	13.7	29.0
	Gt. Britain	2.8	5.5
	United States	1.5	4.7

Design, though ~~not~~ hardly the only reason for the increase in trade volume, as shewn in the table, was certainly a considerable factor in building up a reputation for German goods which, in the Chicago Exhibition of 1893, were characterised by ~~the slogan~~ 'cheap and bad'. (V a German official as)

This upward development came to a standstill during the late 30's. This remark, based on observation, ~~is concerned with~~ design only. If export was expanded during that time, it was due to new methods of (D. applies to)

~~Letters referring to para-graphs in Questionnaire.~~

D.

German trade policy, using political power for obtaining economic advantages. This standstill in the realm of artistic production was, it will be remembered, instantaneous in literature and painting, owing to direct interference by rulers whose interest in cultural activities was only that of perverting them to suit their own ends.

In design, this suffocation was less immediate; good standards could be maintained, ~~only in~~ predominantly in the more technical industries where forms are ideologically neutral. ✓ Some crafts which fell into line with the retrogressive sentiments fostered by the regime, e.g. wrought iron, showed even an impressive revification. But this and similar revivals of past traditions cannot be admitted as 'development in design' since the present day problem is not concerned with handicraft but with industrial production. Advance of design in this sense (also in Building) came to a standstill because Nazi influence reversed the very process which, in recent decades, was basic for the progress in design, namely, the abandoning of period reproduction in favour of forms expressive of contemporary life.

✓ There was, of course, still good design due to the intense artistic drive of the preceding generation, as described later.

B.

GERMAN SUPERIORITY IN DESIGN, early this century, must be largely ascribed to the fact that Germany took up a significant impetus which originated, but was not brought to fruition, in this country. The reaction of William Morris and his circle to the industrial revolution, which upset the traditional process of design (craftsman), ~~expressed two pregnant ideas~~ contained the germs of tendencies which lived on, despite the failure of his practical line of action:-

1) His breaking away from the classics did not merely imply a change-over from one period style to another, but his preference of the mediaeval principles in design contained the germ of discarding period reproductions altogether,

2) His insistence on sound craftsmanship, as he interpreted it, was also capable of growth into a comprehensive ideological movement.

During the next generation this movement was taken up and spread rapidly in Germany and in some neighbouring countries. Carried forward by architects and designers of great personality, it at last achieved its aims, though only in stages and after great effort, detours and failures.

Letters referring to paragraphs in Questionnaire.

Abandoning period - reproduction and Quality.

During the next generation ~~the~~ a ~~great~~ number of architects and designers of great personality groped their way towards these goals, both in Germany and in neighbouring countries. Few achieved their aims, only in stages, after painful retreats and failures as e.g. the "Jugendstil". But looking back at their works we amon the greatness of their efforts almost exclusively by their success in freeing design from the burden of past styles and in finding the their own expression of their own age.

The trends pointed with increasing clarity towards:
~~1) Contemporariness,~~
~~2) Quality.~~

The postulate of quality was interpreted (most explicitly ~~solely~~ by the Deutscher Werkbund) to include not only good craftsmanship and material and genuineness of treatment, but even the long term aim of finding factory processes which could give satisfaction to the worker.

It was when 'Quality' was welded into one with genuine expression of the spirit of the age, especially in its methods of industrial production, that the highest level was achieved.

But this happened only as a reward of protracted exertions! It was a 'Bewegung', a movement a slow and often deviating ~~which~~ which attracted at first the artistically but gradually also progressive men of influence (e.g. the Grandduke of Hesse) ~~[illegible]~~ calling in the whole "Kunstgewerbe", industrialists, politicians and incited the public at large, were drawn into this cultural struggle which involved not only aesthetic but also ethical and social issues. There were industrialists who pioneered in the field of design by calling in the best reputed designers for factory buildings and products. (Tree a. o. e.g. commissioned Peter Behrens). And there was a growing ~~minority~~ community though numerically not too impressive, who preferred "decently" shaped products and a cultured environment. This qualified minority set the standards of taste thus influencing, little by little, the inert majority. They formed a nucleus of customers and kept a lively competition going. They subscribed to the great number of well produced periodicals which began to appear since the turn of the century, when the "Studio" had been the first - in fact the only - art magazine of repute.

The influence of these ~~artistic~~ periodicals was ~~formidable~~ deep. We name the following:

Kunst und Dekoration
Innendekoration
Die Form (D.W.B.)
Die Kunst
Der Kunstwart
Wasmuth's Monatshefte
Dekorative Kunst
Kunst für Alle
Kunst und ~~Kunstwart~~ Künstler
Das Kunstblatt

This list is by no means complete.

It is against this background that further exertions, official and unofficial, to promote good design must be seen. (Exhibitions, Fairs, (Competitions, Education, official grants, a.s.f.) Without this slow education of designers, of industry, and of the public carried on persistently throughout a great number of years they would hardly have been possible.

To start to explain that the stakes in the struggle for civilized ideals [illegible] the recognition of sound principles in design was [illegible] even in the view of [illegible]

Letters referring to paragraphs in questionnaire.

THE EDUCATION OF THE 'KUNSTGEWERBLER', along lines theoretically acknowledged in this country, was taken very seriously by, and made the concern of, German states and municipalities. The 'Kunstgewerbeschule' was usually in the capital of a state and provided an all-round training in design, with special classes for 'Interior Decoratio 'Fashion','Lettering', 'Commercial Art','Stage Design' etc. The 'Fachschule' was generally

Q. located near its industry, (Topferschule Bunzlau Weboschule Krefeld). types

N. O. Though both of them were meant to serve industry in a wide and responsible sense, they were not expressly briefed by the Government to do so, nor were industrialists, to any extent, allowed to exert an influence, conflicting with the ~~directing~~ school authority. Emphasis was put on workshop training preceding artistic training. During apprenticeship, evening and Sunday morning classes were attended in the Kunstgewerbe or Fachschulen. Many pupils, ~~of~~ Fachschule, afterwards went through a Kunstgewerbeschule. (after having gone through)

The Principals of these schools, mostly ~~state~~ under or municipally supported, were recognised masters of

P. their profession, sometimes architects or painters, in any case personalities who had proved themselves in practice. They were selected with great care, the method of selection being not by advertisement, but by the best men being ~~approached~~ called upon directly and given a high standing, ~~irrespective of~~ often of foreign nationality. The same applied to the substantial ~~good~~ salaries, they were entrusted with well paid commissions outside the school for carrying out prominent tasks. Usually they were provided with first class studios, where they worked with some of their students who were often also paid and were in any case brought into touch with practical opportunity.

Q. The training , in the kunstgewerbeschulen at least, was thus not standardised or sterootyped, but varied and ~~organic~~ individual.

though admission was usually based on an entrance test. No examinations were held on completion of training ~~known how this movement~~ The basis of sc Kunstgewerbe education remained handicraft; 'Industrial Design', as we know it today, was not yet treated as something special and therefore not adequately catered for.

R. a few private schools also gained influence on the education of designers among them the 'Schule Reimann'. They were self supporting, partly by selling their products

GROPIUS declared the collaboration with industry to be one of the principal aims of the s 'Bauhaus'. This was well equipped with f workshops. But even here craftsmanship, the working of materials by hand, was still basic.

Letters referring to paragraphs in questionnaire.

Revolutionary methods were applied to develop tactile, visual, rhythmic and imaginative faculties (following lines set down by previous pioneers, e.g. Froebel, Montessori, Dalcroze) and also to explore the artistic possibilities inherent in mechanical production (with the help of collaborators such as Moholy-Nagy, Klee, Kandinski). An exhibition, shewing these experiments, in Weimar 1923 was most stimulating and promising. The theoretical basis has been frequently set out in 'Bauhaus' publications. One of them 'The New Vision' (Moholy-Nagy) outlines convincingly, in its introduction, the educational principles. The actual school work, however, as illustrated in the book, does not wholly confirm that these principles were successfully put into practice; instead of activating the whole human personality, a certain cold-intellectual approach has not been overcome.

The reason why Gropius set up the Bauhaus was his general artistic drive, coupled with his susceptibility to the needs of our time; as one of the most vivid pioneers of the transformation in design, as described above, he wanted to extend his influence.
He certainly succeeded in making his voice widely heard. The final judgment about the results of the Bauhaus has, however, not yet been made.
If a certain subjective extremism was rampant even in the Bauhaus, it is understandable that New design, as distinguished from good design, was heavily in demand among the uneducated manufacturers, stores-buyers and snobs.

S.

The remedy for such exaggerations, incompatible with quality in design can only be the general raising of standards of judgment. One cannot say that this was in any way achieved among the broad masses, but definite progress was made in Germany in this respect. Though numerically not too impressive, there was a certain community united by the preference of 'decently' shaped products and a cultural environment. It was this qualified minority, moreover, whose opinion set the standards of taste, thus influencing little by little that of the inert majority. After the concerted efforts of the numerous periodicals had begun to tell, it was this community which subscribed to them and kept going lively competition in these cultural exertions.

The commercial benefits also started, quite naturally, on the Ruhr market. But the advent of quality in design in Germany inevitably led to an increase in sales abroad, especially of

This was most vividly fostered on many levels, from state organised trade fairs down

Letters referring to paragraphs in Questionnaire.

to single shop windows in metro olitan streets. Great importance was given to matters of display, and excellent special schools were established for the education of display artists. Some of the artists were outstanding and were engaged by large firms for decorating their shop windows. Illuminated by night, these displays caused pilgrimages of spectators, among them certainly many buyers from abroad.

H. Among the trade fairs, the most important was the 'Leipziger Messe', held twice yearly. Its growing importance and volume was undoubtedly partly due to improved design. This is shown by the establishment of a large pavillion, 'Grassi Museum', where the Kunstgewerbe production attracted great numbers of visitors from all countries. Besides the Leipziger Messe, and similar fairs in many other towns there was lively activity in exhibitions which, although not pronounced trade occasions, helped the advancement of quality in design, as they were usually directed or advised by prominent art associations or individual artists. They were sponsored and supported by the federal states or local authorities. Design organisations, such as the Deutscher Kunstgewerbe Verein or especially the Deutscher Werkbund, were also ~~called in, in an advisory capacity, for international exhibitions~~. The latter organisation, founded in 1907 as a group of artists and industrialists, was a free agency, devoted to the improvement ("veredelung") of industrial production in collaboration with art and industry. With the its growing success, it was joined by cultural and official bodies and thus gained governmental support, but was not financially dependent upon the Government.

K.

T. counted for exhibitions both at home and abroad.

L. MARKET RESEARCH differed from systems in Great Britain or the U.S.A. The Institute of

M. Konjunktur Forschung only explored and published general movements in economics. It was left individual to ~~single~~ firms to look after their own interests in this respect.

METHODS & PRACTICE OF BRICKLAYING.

THE CIRCLE.

Hon.Secretary:H.J.Reifenberg.
23,Belsize Ave,N.W.3. Pri.1205.

2 page 2, no page 3

METHODS & PRACTICE OF BRIC . Y. G

The following refers to the methods and practice of bricklaying in Germany, Austria and Hungary up to 1933. As conditions differ widely in the region dealt with, only an indication of the general practice in use can be given.

1. (a) Normal size of brick.

In Germany generally since last quarter of 19th century only one standard size for ordinary bricks is in use (Reichsformat):

25 cm x 12 x 6½ (13 courses rising to 1.00m)

Two headers plus mortar joint = stretcher.
Horizontal joints 1.0 cm, vertical joints 1.0 cm.

In the Saxony region, the Lamburg size is in use instead:

28 cm x 13.5 cm x 5.2 cm (16 courses rising to 1.00 m)

In Austria and Hungary, the Austrian or old size brick is still in use besides the "Reichsformat":

29 cm x 14 cm x 6½cm (13 courses rising to 1.0 m)

Sporadically, some other sizes are still in use locally and some special sizes are used sometimes for architectural reasons. They are, however, of no importance.

No frogs are known.

(b) General thickness of walls.

Thickness varies according to type of bricks used. Generally, 1½ bricks (38 cm with "Reichsformat") is considered to be the minimum for outside walls of habitable rooms.

It is considered sound practice for party walls between houses or between flats occupied by different owners to be at least one brick (25 cm. with Reichsformat), but one-half brick was to some extent permitted by regulations for small dwellings as built for working class people.

Regulations varied as to thickness of load bearing walls. As a guidance the following is given (Berlin regulations):

Outside walls: 38 cm for the two uppermost storeys to be increased by 12 cm. for the two following storeys a.s.l. Minimum thickness of interior load bearing walls one brick = 25 cm. This was waived after the last war when 12 cm. with top plate was admitted for certain small buildings with small spans.

In the Saxony region 38 cm. for three uppermost storeys and 51 cm. for ground floor with three floors over is prescribed by regulations for outside walls.

(c) Normal Bonding.

"Cross Bonding" is the form of bonding most in use. Closers (¼ brick) are never used at quoins. Stretcher courses start with bats (¼ brick), header courses run uniformly up to corner.

2. (a) The normal type of construction is the solid wall. In some cases cavity walls have been used before the last war, the external leaf being 12 cm. and the internal leaf being 25 cm.

In the inter-war period experiments were made with cavity walls consisting of two leaves of 12 cm. thickness with a cavity of 6 cm. making the overall thickness of the wall 30 cm. They were always rendered externally and plastered internally.

The foremost object in using such cavity walls was:-

(a) to reduce cost, and

(b) to decrease heat losses.

It was, however, contended that the last object would only be attained by avoiding air movements in the cavity, and that for this purpose the cavity had to be horizontally blocked at least twice per storey.

Quite an amount of housing was done in this way. Quoins and window or door surrounds were always executed in solid brickwork. Horizontal blocking of cavity to prevent air movements was done in different ways, e.g. by header courses or by horizontal sheets of bituminous felt throughout the thickness of entire wall. Only cavities below ground were permanently ventilated. All others above ground were left with temporary openings during drying period of brickwork and were carefully sealed later.

These cavity walls were not generally considered to be a success (condensation).

(b) Typical specification. ... is not presently at hand, but might be made available on request.

3. (a) Walls are usually rendered externally and plastered internally apart from industrial structures. There are, however, important instances of an artistic use of facing bricks from recent years.

In Germany (especially the Hamburg region) facing bricks either of the more porous or of the "klinker" type (blue brick) are generally in use (maritime climate). There is a wide divergence in brick types.

It may be said that the use of facing bricks decreases the more we go south.

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It may be said that the use of facing bricks decreases the more we go south.

After usual preparation of brickwork and pricking coat, walls are rendered approximately ⅝" thick in hydraulic lime and sand. This coat whilst hazel is intensely devilled and given time to set. Then a coat of well soaked patent material approximately 3/16" thick is applied after thorough wetting of rendering. This is trowelled until it is equally spread and intimately connected with the rendering. Grea care is taken to prevent the skin being too dense and smooth, forming a hard crust and thus stopping evaporation of the moisture retained in the first coat. The dense slurry is, therefore, removed by scraping it off with a steel blade approximately 6" long, whilst the coarse is hazel, exposing all ingredients of the patent plaster plainly, coarser, or finer, according to choice.

In contrast to the above, a three-coat work is usual in Austria, the second coat being thicker that the first one (up to ¾"). Sand in the second coat is graded up to ¼". Outside walls are normally whitewashed twice after completion with a slurry of lime, fine sand and litmus. Dies of a mineral base are often used for staining. Similar methods are in use in some parts of Germany as well (Bavaria).

Generally, Continental rendering tends to rough finishes, harder wear and less susceptability to cracking. It is characteristic that much more <u>physical force is used</u> by the plasterer in throwing on his materials than customary in this country.

Rendering is usually done by a specialised gang on piecework who work very quickly to avoid seams.

(II) <u>Plastering</u>. Materials for plastering as used in Central Germany are:-

(a) Lime mortar for base coat: 1 part of slaked lime putty to 2-3 parts of clean sharp sand free of loam.

(b) Lime mortar as above but with fine sharp sand for setting. As a rule plaster of Paris is added to fine stuff for quicker setting and smoother finish.

(c) Plaster of Paris retarded by small quantity ofvegotable glue as finishing coat for high-class work only.

Patent materials for plastering are not used.

Materials to (a) and (b) are used by ordinary plasterers to (c) by special plasterer only.

(III) <u>Plastering of Ceilings</u>. Preparatory to plastering 2" rough boards 4-5" wide and ¾" spaced apart are nailed to soffits of joists and split with an axe to stop movement. A matting of reeds wired with thin galvanised wire and delivered in rolls is fixed to boards at right ang os with special flat headed galvanised nails, thus forming a rough key for the first coat consisting of a course lime mortar with addition of some Plaster of Paris for uicker setting and better adhesion

to reed texture. This coat (½" thick) is trowelled but left rough and devilled. Whilst it is hazel a setting course of fine lime mortar, also with addition to some Plaster of Paris is applied and trowelled until an even and smooth surface is achieved. The ratio of lime mortar to Plaster of Paris varies according to the quality of lime used.

Lathing is often used as well. Rolls of laths consisting of well seasoned rough timber sticks, 5-8 mm square, laid on edge and wired together with thin galvanised wire, are supplied in widths from 1'0"-6'6" and in lengths from 30ft - 50ft. They are cut to required sizes, fixed with galvanised staples across joists and plastered in two coat work as described above. Plaster of Paris and hair is always added to the lime mortar to stop shrinkage and resulting cracks. This type of ceiling is often used for suspended ceilings and to form vaults.

A key of thin wire mesh is used for the same purpose (RABITZ).

For fire resisting concrete and steel construction, expanded metal ceilings (similar to English methods), suspended and not suspended, are in use. There is a patent wire mesh with small bits of burnt clay attached to increase the key.

Gypsum base boards often containing jute or cocoanut fibre are used. They should break joints frequently, and two coat work with lime and Plaster of Paris Mortar is applied.

Internal plaster is finished by a lime wash with a little fine sharp sand being applied in a swivelling movement by a float covered with felt ½" thick.

Cement rendering inside is only used for sub-ordinate rooms, such as washhouses, basements, cellars and so forth.

Methods used in Austria and Hungary for plastering do not vary essentially from the above.

4. As to the practice of discontinuing building in winter, no general answer can be given. This is different for different regions. In Hamburg, Berlin and Central Germany brickwork is only discontinued if temperature falls below about 2 degrees celsius of frost. In urgent cases it may even then be continued by applying anti-freezing chemicals to the mortar.

In N.E. Germany, Austria and Hungary, building id discontinued in winter periods extending from 2-5 months.

5. Building is usually done on normal strip foundations. Rafts or piles are only used where required by special circumstances (marshy soil near rivers or lakes, very heavy structures). Strip foundations must go down to depth where no frost would be dangerous to soil (usually 1.00 m, in East Prussia 1.20 m).

6. A normal days output per bricklayer on an 8-hour shift averages 480-500 bricks, although often higher figures (800) are given, due probably to longer hours of work and greater output per hour before the last war. In case of piecework, the figure is much higher, 1000-1300 bricks.

Ratio of bricklayer to Labourer is not standard but may average 2:1 to 3:1. If bricklaying is done in piecework the number of labourers is increased. In Austria and Hungary the ratio is conversely 1:2 probably due to insufficient mechanisation. In Hungary 30% of labourers are women.

Bricklayors and Labourers erect and strike jointly their own scaffolding. Special scaffolders are only used on big jobs. One Labourer (special) carries bricks (often done in piecework), another carries mortar and water. In Hungary women labourers carry water, mortar (in boxes) and bricks (on stretchers) working in pairs.

7. The normal type of scaffold used is of timber consisting of single or double scaffolding standards, putlogs, scaffold boards, wind braces and guardrails fixed with lashings and cramps. There is a fixed platform at every floor level and on these fixed platforms temporary platforms on trestles are erected, about 4'0" to 4'6" high. Frequently trestles are used which are adjustable in height.

The attached sketches show details of scaffolding as used in Austria. The trestles used and the lighter forms of scaffolding as used for repairs, rendering and paintwork, etc. are shown as well. Scaffolding as used in Germany is similar although usually of simpler construction.

In Hungary ramps are built into the outside half of the main scaffold. The usual slope being 1:5, the maximum slope 1:3. Materials are carried on ramps to platforms (cheap labour). Labourers move on main platforms; secondary platforms are for the use of bricklayers and their materials only.

Some use is made of tubular steel scaffolding similar to that used in this country.

Regulations for the prevention of accidents on scaffolds are very severe and control of compliance very strict.

8. Width of fixed scaffold platform is not standardised. It averages 1.00 m - 1.50 m. Especially wide platforms are used in Austria and Hungary.

Bricks and mortar are usually maintained at platform level. Sometimes a wood board improvised on brick stands is used to raise level. Mortar is frequently kept in mortar boxes on an overturned box. Bricks are usually placed on lefthand side of bricklayer, often in a loose heap. The inefficiency of the latter method has, however, been recognised for some time, and there was a tendency to introduce improvements.

A successful method was to have the bricks transported to the site packed in open boxes, to lift the whole boxes to where they were wanted by lifting gear, and to lower the empty boxes again only after the bricks had been used by the bricklayer who takes out the eingle bricks directly from the box.

On smaller jobs bricks and mortar are transported on wooden trays or steel hods. Hods are carried on back of men, in some regions on head. Mechanical methods are in general use especially with larger buildings. Petrol driven hoist or lift is used for transporting mortar and bricks in special hods, or better in small tippers. Tippers are run on small gauge rails from brick stacks and mortar mixer. Sometimes tippers on rails are in use on scaffolding ae well. Specially designed cranes running on rails are also used on large jobs. In modern building conveyor belts are often used for transporting bricks and other materials.

9. - (a) Profiles are used for setting out correct alignment at ground level or t odd angles.

(b) Generally, window frames are not built in with the brickwork in progress. Window openings are built to measurements, and frames fixed to rebated reveals only after the roof has been covered. Weatherproofing is by tarred cord nailed to frames and by careful packing with wood wool.

There are important exceptions. In the Hamburg region frames are frequently still built in with the brickwork as work proceeds.(*) In Austria it is the usual practice to place frames in openings as soon as brickwork is up to sill height.

Frames are never meant to take any load although generally stronger than those used in this country. Courses are not marked on frames. They are indicated on a rod showing all important dimensions, such as height from floor to floor etc. All dimensions are taken from a datum line one meter above floor level.

10. Foreman bricks up quoins in advance of bricklayers about 6 courses high at a time, then bricklayers complete each course separately. All men in one team work at the same level if possible.

11. The normal type of mortar used is lime mortar 1:3 (One part of pure lime or hydraulic lime to 3 parts of sand). Loaded parts of brickwork will be laid in cement mortar 1:3. Mortar is used with a wet consistence. The usual mix in Austria is:

0.33 cbm slaked lime : 1 cbm clean sharp sand : 0.20 cbm water.

(*) This is considered as old fashioned. Even where frames are put in as work proceeds, reveals are always rebated.

1.

1.Methods and Practice of Bricklaying.

1.Outside brick walls in general on Ground Floor and First Floor to be 14.76in.thick.Higher building thickness of walls to be increased 4.72in.for every two more storeys proposed to be used for permanent habitation.
Since last quarter of 19th century only one standard size for ordinary bricks:

25cm lengthx 12cm width x 6.5cm height,equal to 2 headers + mortar joint= stretcher.
Measurements in inches would be
9.843in.long x 4.72in.wide x 2.559in.High.

2.Both constructions,solid brick walls and cavity wallsn are in comsun use.Practice of construction of cavityx walls differs from english method.Overall thickness of wall 17.323in.,one brick thickness inside to take the full load +2.756in.cavity + 4.724in.outer shell.Cavity is never extended areund corners of building heavy loaded parts at intersections of walls door and window openings.
Wall ties are not known.In lieu of them headers with backs dipped in hot tar at 2-3 stretcher centres are bonded through cavity in appr.each 5th course in vertical bond.
Only cavities below ground are permanently ventilated.All others above ground with temporary openings during drying period of brickwork are carefully sealed.
Typical specification for brickwork certainly exists but is not at hand.

3.Outside ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ walls are usually rendered outside and plastered inside.
The normal type of outside rendering used is lime mortar,1:3 preferably hydraulic lime mortar as the latter sets and hardens quicker under the influence of moisture and thus avoids shrinkage and lastly Portland Cement mortar,1 lime + 2cement +6-12 parts clean sharp sand.Very often waterproofing materials are added to the rendering material.Besides these a great number of patent prefabricated mixtures,similar to Adamite and Cullamix are in general use.The are used in situ with the addition of clean water only.The consist of ground natural stone in 3 grades,fine medium and coarse,lime and cement.For certain effects colour is added.The advantages of these materials are:colourfastness,washability,natural tints and texture.
The technique of rendering varies consiaerably from the english practice.
In preparation of rendering the plasterer will rake deeply all joints clean the brickwork with a broom and wet thoroughly.Then he will dash on a pricking of the material to be used for rendering and allow time for setting thus preparing as rough a key as possible.
Now the brickwork is plumbed to determine the minimum thickness of the finished rendering.Next vertical screeds, 6-7in.wide are formed at appr.4ft.centres.As soon as they are sufficiently dry the brickwork will be thoroughly wetted again and the rendering course consisting of the above mentioned variety of materials will be dashed on with considerable force.It averaged just over ½in.and is trowelled down with a tool.similar to the Derby used in northern England.The surface of this course is left rough and devilled.In general rather coarse stuff is in use for this coarse and great care is taken that the surface is not to dense and smooth as this after application of the finishing course will stop evaporation and thus aid the formation of shrinkage cracks.

The most common and cheapest form of finish is hand sprayed. This is done in a way that a slurry consisting of lime and sharp medium grade clean sand is sprayed on by hand with a broom knocked against a piece of wood. According to the distance this piece of wood is kept away from the wall the texture will be finer or courser.
Rough-cast and Pebble-dash in many varieties are much used. The patent materials generally known as 'Precious Plaster' are used as follows: After the usual preparation of brickwork and pricking course the walls are rendered approximately 3/5in. thick in hydraulic lime and sand. This course whilst hazel is intensely devilled and given time to set. Then a course of the patent material well soaked approximately 1/5in. thick is applied after previous thorough wetting of the rendering. this is trowelled until it is equally spread and intimately connected to the rendering. However, as already mentioned great care is taken that the skin is not too dense and smooth to form a hard crust and to stop evaporation of the moisture retained in the first course. To meet this danger the dense slurry is removed by scraping it off with a steel blade approximately 6in. long. This to be done also whilst the course is hazel end exposing all ingredients of the patent plaster cleanly coarser or finer according to choice.
In general continental rendering tends towards rough finishes with more modern appearance, much harder wear and less susceptability to cracking. The part it is playing is much more important than in this country as facing bricks because of higher cost are not the rule but the exception.
It is characteristic that much more physical force is used by the plasterer in dashing on his materials than is costumary in this country.

4. Building operations are only discontinued at temperatures slightly below freezing point. The practice of discontinuing them altogether has stopped after the last war.

2.

5. Usually strip foundations, rafts are only used when and where circumstances require. Footings to brick walls are not known.

6. A normal day's output at an eight hours shift averages 480-500 bricks. The ratio Bricklayer: Labourer is not standard, it averages 1:2 to 1:3.
1 labourer (special) carries bricks (often piecework) another mortar and water. Bricklayer and labourer erect and strike scaffold. Only on big jobs are specialists used for scaffolding

7. Tubular steel and old fashioned timber scaffolds are both used. Rasing of platform every 6'6".
For outside walls ordinary timber scaffolding with poles and putlogs are generally used up to five storeys, identical to english scaffolding. For rendering purposes scaffolding must be independant.
Regulations for the prevention of accidents on scaffolds are very severe and control of compliance very strict.

8. Scaffold platforms as a rule are 3ft. 3in. wide and bricks and mortar are maintained at platform level. Sometimes a wood board improvised on brick stands is used to raise level but otherwise no more convenient solution is in use.
Bricks are usually placed on left hand side of bricklayer.
On smaller jobs with one or two storeys bricks and mortar are transported by hand. Hods are carried on back of man, in some regions on head.
Mechanical methods are generally used on higher buildings. Here a petrol driven hoist or lift is used for transporting mortar and bricks either in special hods or better in small tippers thus permitting the transport of [illegible] in large quantities. These tippers are running on rails from brick stacks and mortar mixer to scaffolds. Electric hoists are also used especially overhead cranes running on rails are also used on large jobs.

9. Profiles are always used at quoins,
Window frames are not built in with the brickwork in progress. All window openings are built to measurements and windows fixed to reveals only after the roof has been covered. Frames are never meant to take any weights although generelly stronger than those used in this country.

10. With the exception of quoins the bricklayer completes each course separately.

11. The normal type of mortar used is lime mortar 1:3, loaded parts of brickwork will be laid in cement mortar, 1:3, 10courses high. Mortar is used with a wet consistence.

DESIGN IN GERMANY in the late 19th century was inferior to that in other countries(notably in this country). But it made a remarkable recovery during the first third of the 20th century.

The following industries may be singled out as examples of improved design and its success on the export market:-

A. China (including earthenware and ceramics) Plate, Jewellery in precious and semi-precious stones, Cutlery, Leather goods, Carpets, Tapestry, Furniture, Door and window fittings, Light fittings, Metal furniture, Electrical accessories, Sanitary appliances and fittings.

The extent of trade increase is indicated by the following table which compares the peak export years before and after the first world war. The figures are given in million Reichsmark:-

EXPORT IN	TO	1913	1927
China	Total	32.0	47.0
	Gt.Britain	4.5	5.7
	United States	10.8	13.7
Cutlery	Total	38.0	67.0
	Gt. Britain	3.0	5.3
Jewellery in precious and semi-precious stones.	Total	2.7	20.0
	Gt.Britain	0.6	1.2
	United States	0.8	4.8
Leather Goods	Total	35.0	39.0
	Gt.Britain	16.0	14.0
	United States	0.8	5.5
Carpets and Tapestry	Total	13.7	29.0
	Gt. Britain	2.8	5.5
	United States	1.5	4.7

Design, though not the only reason for the increase in trade volume, as shown in the table, was certainly a considerable factor in building up a reputation for German goods, which, at the Chicago Exhibtion of 1893, were characterised by the slogan 'cheap and bad'.

upward
D. his development came to a stand till during the late F. 30's. This remark, based on observation, is concerned with design only. If export was extended during that time, it was due to new methods of German trade policy, using polit-

ical power for obtaining economic advantages. This stand-still in the realm of artistic production was, it will be remembered, instantaneous in literature and painting, owing to direct interference by rulers, whose interest in cultural activities was only that of perverting them to suit their own ends.

In design, this suffocation of its creative function was less immediate, especially in the more technical industries, where forms are ideologically neutral. Some crafts which fell into line with the retrogressive sentiments fostered by the regime, e.g. wrought iron, showed even an impressive revivification. But this and similar revivals of past traditions cannot be admitted as 'development in design' since the present day problem does not concern handicraft, but industrial production. Advance of design in this sense (~~and~~ also in Building) came to a standstill because Nazi influence reversed the very process which, in recent decades, was basic for the progress in design, namely, the abandoning of period reproduction in favour of forms expressive of contemporary life.

E.

G. GERMAN SUPERIORITY IN DESIGN, early this century, must be largely ascribed to the fact that Germany took up a significant impetus which originated, but was not brought to fruition in this country. The reaction of William Morris and his circle to the 'industrial revolution', which upset the traditional process of design (craftsmen), expressed two pregnant ideas, which lived on - despite of the inadequacy of his practical line of action:-

1) His breaking away from the classics did not merely imply a change-over from one period style to another, but his preference of the mediaeval principles in design contained the germ of discarding period reproductions altogether,

2) His insistance on sound craftsmanship, as he interpreted it, was also capable of growth in-to a comprehensive ideological movement.

During the next generation this movement spread in Germany and some neighbouring countries; carried forward by architects and designers of great personality, it achieved its aims only in stages and after great exertions, detours and failures.

III.

The trends pointed with increasing clarity towards

1.) Contemporariness,

2.) Quality.

The demand of quality was interpreted (most acutely by the D.W.B. Deutscher Werkbund) to include not only good craftsmanship and material, genuineness of treatment, but even the long term aim of factory processes which could give satisfaction to the worker.

It was when 'Quality' ~~in this sense~~ was welded into one with genuine expression of the spirit of the age, especially its methods of industrial production, that the highest level was achieved.

Efforts towards restoring a sound formative process in design and production remained by no means confined to a narrow orbit of professional designers. The whole 'Kunstgewerbe', industrialists, politicians, and indeed the public at large, were drawn into this cultural struggle which involved not only aesthetic, but also ethical and ~~social~~ issues. The stakes were idealistic ones. Great industrialists pioneered in these fields, calling in the best reputed designers, both for their factory buildings and for their products, and contented themselves with moral success.

It was not export trade, the best-seller and the customer, which prompted such patronage; the re-establishment of sound principles in design was an end in itself, even in the view of high ranking politicians, like Friedrich Naumann, although he was well aware of the prospects of extending Germany's markets together with her cultural prestige.

A great number of well produced periodicals joined in these endeavours. If 'The Studio' was the leading art magazine at the turn of the century, it was then out-

a multitude of ~~phone~~ by publications, such as

U.

Kunst und Dekoration,
Innendekoration,
Die Form (D. W.B.),
Die Kunst,
Der Kunstwart,
Waomuth's Monatshefte.
Dekorative Kunst
III. Kunst für Alle,
Kunst u. Künstler
Das Kunstblatt

THE EDUCATION OF THE 'KUNSTGEWERBLER', along lines theoretically acknowledged in this country, was taken very seriously by, and made the concern of, German states and municipalities. The 'Kunstgewerbeschule' was usually located in the metropolis of the state, the 'Fachschule' near its industry.

Q

Though both of them were meant to serve industry in a wide and responsible sense, it was not to any extent the industrialists who were allowed to exert an influence, conflicting with the disinterested authority.

N. O.

The principles of this education put the emphasis on workshop, as preceding artistic training. During the apprenticeship evening and Sunday morning classes were attended, in Kunstgewerbe or Fachschulen, afterwards the full-time Kunstgewerbeschule.

The principals of these mostly state or municipality supported schools were recognised masters of their profession, sometimes architects or painters, in any case personalities who had proved themselves in practice. They were selected with great care, irrespective of nationality, and given a high standing. The same applied to the special teachers. Apart from honour and good salaries they were entrusted with well-paid commissions for carrying out prominent tasks. Usually they were provided with first class studios, where they worked with some of their students, who often were paid too and were in any case brought into touch with practical opportunity.

P.

Q

The training was thus not standardised or stereotype, but varied and personal.

No examinations even were held on completion of training.

Throughout this movement the basis of Kunstgewerbe education remained handicraft; 'Industrial Design', as we know it today, was not yet treated as something special and therefore not adequately catered for.

GROPIUS declared the collaboration with industry to be one of the principal aims of the 'Bauhaus'. This

R.

was well equipped with workshops. But even here craftsmanship, the working of materials by hand, was still basic.

The reason why Gropius set up the Bauhaus was his general artistic drive, coupled with his susceptibility to the needs of our time; as one of the most vivid pioneers of the transformation in design, as described above, he wanted to extend his influence.
He certainly made himself widely heard, the final judgment about the results of the Bauhaus has, however, not yet been made.
If a certain subjective extremism was rampant even in the Bauhaus, it is understandable that new design, as distinguished from good design, was heavily in demand among the uneducated manufacturers, store-buyers, and snobs, especially after a period when 'revolutionary' qualities in designers were appreciated.
The remedy for such exaggerations, incompatible with quality in design, is the general raising of standards of judgment. Definite progress was made in Germany in this respect. Though numerically not too impressive, there was a certain community united by the preference of 'decently' shaped products and a cultured environment. It was this qualified minority, moreover, whose opinion set the standards of taste, thus influencing, little by little that of the inert majority. After the concerted efforts of the numerous periodicals had begun to tell, it was this community which subscribed to them and kept going lively competition in these cultural exertions.

The commercial benefits also started, quite naturally, on the home market. But the advent of quality in design in Germany inevitably led to an increase in sales abroad.

This was most vividly fostered on many levels, from state organised trade fairs down to single shop windows in metropolitan streets. Great importance was given to matters ~~questions~~ of display, and excellent special schools were established for the education of display artists. Some of them were outstanding and engaged by large firms for decorating their shop-windows. Illuminated by night,

these displays caused pilgrimages of spectators, among them certainly many buyers from abroad.

H. Among the trade fairs the most important one was the 'Leipziger Messe', held twice yearly. Its growing importance and volume was undoubtedly partly due to improved design. This is shown by the establishment of a large pavillion, 'Grassi Museum', where the Kunstgewerbe production attracted great numbers of visitors from all countries. Besides the Leipziger Messe, there was alively activity in exhibitions, which, although not pronounced trade occasions, helped the advancement of quality in design, as they were usually directed or advised by prominent art associations or individual artists. They were sponsored and supported by the federal states or local authorities.

K. Participation in National exhibitions (often with Government grants) were also advised by institutions like the Deutscher Werkbund. This institution, founded in 1907, by a group of artists and industrialists, was a free Agency, devoted to the cultivation of industrial production in collaboration of art and industry. With growing success it was joined by cultural and official bodies and thus gained governmental support, but was not financially dependent on the Government.

T. MARKET RESEARCH differed from systems in Great Britain or the U.S.A.. The Institute of Konjunktur Forschung only explored and published general movement in economics. It was left to single firms to look after their own interests in this respect.

L.
M.

Design in Germany in the late 19th contury was inferior to that in other countries (notably in this oountry). At the Chigago Exhibition of 1893 German goods were characterisod by the slogan 'cheap and bad'. From about the turn of the century a steady improvement took place leading to a remarkable recovery during the first third of the 20th century.

The following industries may be singled out as examples of improved design:

China, Earthenware & Ceramics, Plate, Jewellery in precicus & semi-precious stones, Cutlery, Leather goods, Carpets & Rugs, Tapestry, Furniture, Door & Window Fittings, Light Fittings, Metal Furniture, Electrical Accessoriss, Sanitary Appliances & Fittings.

At the same time a substantial increasc in the volume of foreign trade was taking place. It is difficult to assess how far this was due to better design. We think, however, that dosign - although not the only one- was a considerable factor in increasing trado volume and building up a reputation for German goods.

The following table may give some indication of the amount of export trade done in some of the above mentioned industries and of the rising trend. We are giving the figures of the peak export years before and after the first world war:

Export from Germany
Figures in Million Reichsmark

Export in	To	1913	1927
China	All countries	32.0	47.0
	Gt.Britain	4.5	5.7
	U.S.A.	10.8	13.7
Cutlery	All countries	38.0	67.0
	Gt. Britain	3.0	5.3
Jewellery in precious and semi-precious stones	All countries	2.7	20.0
	Gt.Britain	0.6	1.2
	U.S.A.	0.8	4.8
Leather Goods	All countries	35.0	39.0
	Gt.Britain	16.0	14.0
	U.S.A.	0.8	5.5
Carpets & Tapestry	All coutries	13.7	29.0
	Gt.Britain	2.8	5.5
	U.S.A.	1.5	4.7

D. E. The living devolopment in the field of design was cut short by the advent of the Nazis. They perverted cultural activities as means to ouit their own ends and their direct interferenoe was bound - as in other fields- to lead to a standstill.

This was less marked in the more technical industries. And - of course - there was still good design in Germany. The fruits of many years of endeavour were still there. We have been told that the Leipzig fair was still of a remarkable level. Some crafts which fell into line with the retrogressive sentiments fostered by the reime, e.g. wrought iron, showed even an impressive revivication. Revivals of past traditions,however, concern handicraft and not the present day problem i.e. industrial design. Current publications of the leading German periodicals seem to indicate that the roots were cut off the living tree of development. It was more evident still in official manifestations like the German pavilion on the Paris Exhibition of 1937.

F. On the other hand it must be noted that export did not depend any more on quality in the late thirties, but on new methods of German trade policy using political power for obtaining economic advantages including barter agreements and dumping with ~~different~~ various kinds of Marks(Sperrmark, Export-Mark).

Answering the question how Superiority in Design was achieved in Germany during the first third of the century would mean writing a History of the "Moderne Kunstgewerbebewegung" in that country. For it was a ~~movement~~ "Bowegung", a movement, a slow and sometimes painful process, achieving its aim only in stages after great exortions, detours and failures.

G. It originated in the work of William Morris and his Circle in this country. During the next generation the movement for sound craftsmanship and better design (coupled with the rejection of period reproduction and the aim to find a true expression of our age) was carried forward by a number of outstanding architects and designers sometimes sposored by progressive mon of influonce. (The Grand Duke of Hesse). A systematic propaganda began. And by and by the wholo "Kunstgswerbo", industrialists, politicians, and indeod the public at large, were drawn into this cultural struggle which involved not only aesthetic but also ethical and social issues. Thore were industrialists who pioneered in the field of design by calling in the best reputed designers for their factory buildings and products. (Tho A.E.G. e.g. commissioned Peter Bohrens). And there was a growing community, though numerically not too impressive, who preferred "docently" shaped products and a cultursd environment. This qualified minority set the standards of taste thus influencing ,little by little, tho inert majority. They formed a nucleus of customers and kept a lively competition going. They subscribed to the great number of well produced periodicals which began to appear since the turn of the century, when the "Studio" had been the loading -in fact the only - art magazine of ropute.

The influence of these ~~artxm~~ periodicals was formidable.
We name the following:

Kunst und Dekoration
Innnendekoration
Die Form (D.W.B.)
Die Kunst
Der Kunstwart
Wasmuth's Monatshefte
Dekorative Kunst
Kunst für Alle
Kunst und ~~Kunstwart~~ Künstler
Das Kunstblatt

This list is by no means complete.

It is against this background that further exertions , official and unofficial, to promote good design must be seen.(Exhibitions, Fairs, Organisations, Education, Official Grants, a.s.f.) Without this slow education of designers, of industry, and of the public carried on persistently throughout a great number of years they would hardly have been possible.

We want to emphasize that the stakes in the struggle described were idealistic ones. The re-establishment of sound principles in design was an end in itself even in the view of high ranking politicians like Friedrich Naumann, although he was well aware of the prospects of extending Germany's markets together with her cultural prestige. It was not the export trade, the best seller and the customer who dictated.

Commercial benefits could not been foreseen. That was a risk to be taken. They came,however, and they started, quite naturally, in the home market. But the advent of quality in design inevitably led to an increase in sales abroad.

~~Thexdevelopmentxdexmmdhandnabnma mxdxxaia~~

H. All this was most vividly fostered on many levels, from state organised trade fairs down to single shop windows.
Among the Trade Fairs the most important one was the "Leipziger Messe, held twice yearly. Its growing importance and volume was undoubtedly partly due to improved design. In a large pavilion, the "Grassi Museum", Kunstgewerbeproduction attracted great numbers of visitors from all countries. The name "Museum" given to this pavilion is significant. Minor fairs were held in Berlin, Frankfurt a.Main, Cologne, Königsberg, a.s.f. the latter being especially important for sales to Russia and the countries of Eastern Europe.

Exhibitions, although not pronounced trade occasions, helped the advancement of quality in design. They were usually directed or advised by prominent art association or individual artists and in many cases sponsored or supported by the federal states or by local authorities. The same holds good for the participation in Foreign National Exhibitions.

On many of these occasions institutions like the Deutscher Kunstgewerbe Verein or the Deutscher Werkbund acted as advisers. The Deutscher Werkbund (D.W.B.) was especially important.

Founded in 1907 by a group of artiste and industrialists it was a free Agency devoted to the cultivation of good industrial production in collaboration of art and industry. It was responsible for the outstanding Deuteche Werkbund Ausstellung in Cologne in 1914. Members were recruited rather by invitation of prominent men to join than by leaving it to the public to apply and the level was kept high. The letters D.W.B. became thus a mark of quality. With growing success it was joined by cultural and official bodies gaining government support. It was,however, not financially dependant on the government.

Display — Great importance was given to matters of display. Special schools were established for the education of display artists. Local shop window competitions were held. Window displays, illuminated by night, causod pilgrimages of spectators, among them certainly buyers from abroad.

Market Research L. M. — Market Research in Germany differed from systems in Great Britain or the U.S.A. The Institut of Konjunkturforschung explored and published general movements in economics orly. It was left to the individual firms to obtain their own information. They did so mostly through their foreign reprosentatives or agents.

Education N.O.P.Q. — The Education of the 'Kunstgewerbler' along lines theoretically acknowledged in this country was takcn very seriously by and made the concern of German states and municipalities. There were two kinds of schools: The 'Kunstgewerbeschule', usually ~~situated~~ located in tho capital of tho state and providing a more general education in design, end the 'Fachschule' usually located noar e special industry end providing special and more technical training (Töpferschule Bunzlau, Webeschule Krefold a.s.f.)

Though both types of schools were meant to serve industry in a wide and responsible sense, it wes not te any extent the industrialists who were allowed to exert an influonce conflicting with tho disinterested school authority. Emphasis was put on workshop training preceeding artistio training. During nppprenticeship evening and sunday morning classes were attonded in Kunstgewerbe or Fachschulen, later a full-time Kunstgewerbeschule was attended. Many went to a Kunstgewerbeschule after absolving a Fachschule.

Most schools were supported by the federal states or local authoritios.

Principals ~~or~~,heads of departments and teachers were recognisod masters of their profession, sometimes architects or painters, but in eny case personalities who had proved themselves in practicc. They were selected with great care, the best man available was chosen irrespective of origin or training. Bruno Paul, for many years Principal of the Staatliche Kunstgewerbeschule Berlin, was originally a painter and a cartoonist. ~~Appoint~~ Vacancies were not advertised, but the personality chosen was called in ("berufen") and given a high standing. There was no bar to private practice. On the contrary. Apart from honour, the title "Professor", and a good salary these men were sure to be commissioned with important and interesting official work. They were usually provided with first class studios and their students who worked with them there(often paid) were thus brought into touch with practical opportunities (Meisteratoliers). It was thus that training at the Kunstgewerbeschulen at least was varied and personal depending mostly on the personality of the principal. In this connection we think it interesting to mention the case of the Hamburg Kunstgewerbeschule which was reformed on the initiative o f one man by calling in a number of the teaching staff of the Vienna Kunstgewerbeschule.

The Bauhaus
R.

In Gropius set up the Bauhaus. It was an exodus from the Weimar Kunstgewerboschule, where he had been principal. The Bauhaus settled first in Weimar but the traditional atmosphere of the town of the German classics did not prove too favourable to the new venture and he therefore accepted an invitation by the enterprising burgomaster of the small industrial town of Dessau where he was offered wider opportunities

His initiative was due to his general artistic drive coupled with his susceptibility to the needs of our time. One of the most vivid pioneers of new design he wanted to extend his influence. Close collaboration with industry was one of his principal aims. But training in the Bauhaus, which was well equipped with workshops, was still mainly based on handicraft the working of materials by hand.

S.

There is no doubt that the movement to improve on design did not finally conquer the broad massee. Bad period furniture reproduction was still rampant. On the other hand there was a certain subjective extremism. New design, as distinguished from good design was heavily in demand among uneducated manufacturers, stores-buyers, and snobs. The ideas of the outstanding designers were often misinterpretod. There was a heavy & showy type of furniture pretending to be madur "modern". Patterns on textiles, carpets, china of the cheaper sort showed often a remarkable lack of taste. Some of these may have been successful on the export market. The promoters of good design were well aware of this. The task of raising the general standard of judgement had still to be accomplished, though ge definite progress had been made in thie reepect.

U.

We have given a list of magzines on page 3.

Misc

Includes a list
of H.J. Reifenberg
publications

& Refugee Architects
in Great Britain

11 items

a

Correspondence, circulars, minutes and reports of
[illegible] (Society of [illegible] Architects,
[illegible] Planners and [illegible]), London).
[illegible] Honorary Secretary, c. 1947-50.
(Not stated.)

cc: Prof. Herbert Strauss
Secretary, Foundation for
Jewish Immigration, Inc.
570 Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10018

August 1, 1950.

Mrs. Alice Reifenberg
31, Upper Richmond Road
London SW 15
England

Best regards.
H. Strauss.

RESEARCH FOUNDATION FOR
JEWISH IMMIGRATION, INC.
570 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10018

July 12, 1978

Dr. Fred Grubel
Leo Baeck Institute
129 East 73rd Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

Dear Fred:
I am sending you enclosed a copy of documents which were turned over to the Research Foundation by Mrs. Gabriele Tergit, the widow of Mr. H.J. Reifenberg, the Honorary Secretary of a group of refugee architects called The Circle. We deposit a parallel copy with the Institut fuer Zeitgeschichte, while the original remains in our files.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert A. Strauss

HAS/kr
cc: Dr. Sybil Milton

315, UPPER RICHMOND ROAD
LONDON, SW15 6ST
TEL PUTNEY 6099

28th July, 1975

Dear Miss Forsyth,

herewith I send you

the "Cirele " File.
the members lists
your list to which I haveadded James Wolfsons address
and phone number.
a list of publications of my husbands work.

Thanking you again for your niee visit and
and your patience with my troubles, I will
always be at your disposal.
with kindest regards
Yours sineerely

Elsa Rassbach
(Gabriele Tergit)

James Wolfsohn 63 Trinity St. Grays Inn Rd. W C1
837 3269

Liste der Veröffentlichungen über H.J.Reifenberg.

Diese Liste umfasst nicht die Arbeiten, die nur in Photographieen vorhanden sind.

Vor 1933 Einfamilienhäuser im Grunewald. Bauwelt Heft 29 1930
Die selben Einfamilienhäuser Wasmuthsmonatshefte für Baukunst 1930

.-.-.-

"Refugees in Palestine find a home" gebaut 1935/36 veröffentlicht in Architectural Design
a block of flatlets in Tel-Aviv and Construction August 1942

.-.-.--

Erfindung neuer mathematischer Formeln für die Tageslichtbestimmung in Gebäuden in Verbindung mit der Bestimmung der Belegungsdichte.
Diskussion in
The Architects Journal 9.September 1943,2.Dezember 1943,14.12.1944
17.Juli 47, 18.September 1947

-.-.-.-.

Einige Artikel von und über Reifenberg
"Ein Architekt sieht London". Die Zeitung, London, 23.Januar 1942
Bauwelt 27.Dezember 1951. Artikel über Reifenbergs Vorträge in Berli
German architecture to-day by Heinz J Reifenberg und Ernst Freud
inArchitecture and building, London Februar 1955

-.-.-.-.-.

Powerand Production Pavillon auf dem Festival of Britain 1951 mit G.Grenfell Baines.

Architectural Design, special Festival Number
Architectural Review August 1951
Architectuxxix Journal mit Photo und Lebenslauf 5.Juli 1951
l'architecture d' anjourdhux'hui. Paris Februar 1952
Civil Engineering, London May 1951
Bauwelt, Berlin 1951 30.Juli 1951
The Overseas Engineer, April 1951
The Builder 18.May 1951
Privat Broschüre der "Institution of Civil Engineers" 1951
Architects Journal 24.May 1951
"Surveys" Mit grossem Porträt September 1951
Detail einer Treppe The Architects Journal 30.August 1951
Informes de la Construccion No 41. Madrid
(besonders schön und ausführlich auf spanisch)

-.-.-.-.

Spezialbroschüren der Industriewerke über den Power and Production Pavillon 1951
Eternit, Festival of Britain 1951, Werkzeitschrift Niederurnen
MIEC BICC British Insulated Callenders Cables 1951
Asbestos Cement at the Festival of Britain,,Turners Asbestos Cement
Pilkington Brothers Ltd. Progress in glass buildings June 1951

-.-.-.-.

Places for People by Jenny Bradley, Altenheim in The bishops Ave. London-Hampstead wofür er den Civic Award of the Civic Trust bekam.
Ein weiteres Altenheim und eine Synagoge in London, ein Privathaus in Jerusalem, ein Haus in Werder-Berlin, alle Inneneinrichtungen nur in Photos vorhanden.

REFUGEE ARCHITECTS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

Questionnaires have been mailed to:

Bor, Walter George b. 1916

Koenigsberger, Otto H. b. 1908

Korn, Arthur b. 1891-

Loewenfeld, G.E.

The Following are all believed to be alive, but no addresses or present location has been found for them for questionnaire mailing. Addresses or other information would be greatly appreciated.

Curtis, Frederick, F.C. b. 1903

Frankel, Rudolf b. 1901

Friedberg, Curt b. 1904

† Friedmann, Ernest P.

Groag, Jacques b. 1897

† Katz, Bronek b. 1912

Marcus, Fritz b. 1888

† Rosenthal, Harry b. 1892

Simmonauer, Felix b. 1903

Deceased. Names and addresses of next-of-kin who would complete the questionnaire for these, or sources where information about them could be found, would be of immense help.

Freud, Ernst L. 1892-1970

Hoenig, Edgar 1886-1961

Jaretzki, H.S. 1891-1956

Mendelssohn, Heinrich d. 1959

(Reifenberg, H.J. - but I believe you have already provided us with some information on your late husband.)

Yours sincerely is still living in London and very helpful

Phone ~~HAM 0145~~
HAM 9566
London N.3
N.W.3.
Mr. & Mrs. Hans Meyer
71, Fitzjohns Ave
~~Hatfield Road~~

(A)

THE CIRCLE

Hon.Secretary: K.J.Reiferberg
315,Upper Richmond Rd., S.W.15.
Put.5099

Next Meetings: Jan.6th: Discussion of some points connected with the constitution or organisation of the Circle.
Jan.13th: Dr.Kuhemann will speak on:"Dry Rot, a major epidemic."
Feb.17th: Annual General Meeting

All meetings at 6 p.m. at Dr.Kuhemann's study,17a,Elsine Sq.,side entrance.

PROF. ADOLF G. SCHNECK
Staatliche Akademie der bildenden Künste Stuttgart
Technische Hochschule Stuttgart

Phil Exchange
Flax 1708

Preface

4. reputation of German goods based on quality of material used (cf. automobiles; woven fabrics: made from Lancashire rags and as finished goods reimported into England)
lower prices: Marin gave up to 60%
"bayerbeidilfe" bayerwear und ubermaßig"

5. —

6. —

Dite } not correct, as the -nazis were favored and suggested "degenerate" art and "arische wissen" also in the respect to prices.
Besides many German designers succeeded in introducing their own characteristic / peculiar direction / which were valued by the intellectual and financial Marin as "Luxus, pure" "exotic or ornamental" (cf. shawls and jewels in the [illegible] spirit of Hungary or Eastern influence) "Marin" although could win a way the market of American private [illegible] with up-to-date and crafts or sales
Industrials were interested their offering as to a training ground [illegible]

everything was governed but by the one idea: good.
if the creator, artist or craftsman was
a German, the design was good, the
execution was efficient, if foreigner
or Jew it was bad, degenerate, "Kitsch"
art, if the product was from abroad, then
in the idea form it was an imitation, sometimes, Germans!

Meine lieben Freunde,

Wir stehen erschüttert an der Bahre unseres lieben Freundes George Herman Lesser. Noch können wir es fast nicht fassen, dass dieser Mann nicht mehr da ist, ein aufrechter Charakter von letzter Korrektheit, tiefer Anständigkeit und umfassender Bildung. Diese Bildung war durchaus humanistischer Natur, sie hatte die Weite und Solidität des 19.Jahrhunderts, aus dem er stammte, sie fusste auf der deutschen Klassik, aber im Grunde verbarg sich hinter dem gutaussehenden distinguirten Herrn mit den tadellosen Manieren und dem markanten Goethekopf wohl ein Romantiker, ein Mann der Träumen nachhängt.

Dies zeigen seine Graphiken und selbst seine alljährlichen Neujahrskarten mit ihren immer wechselnden phantastischen Stadtlandschaften, aber es zeigt sich vor allem in seiner Vorliebe für die mittelalterliche Architektur. Er war ein seltener Kenner auf dem Gebiet der Architekturgeschichte, aber besonders hatten es ihm die Kathedralen angetan, und so versuchte er, das Geheimnis ihrer Struktur zu ergründen, in der er tiefe symbolische Bedeutung zu erkennen glaubte. Das Ergebnis dieser Studien ist in seinem 2-bändigen, bei Tiranti erschienenen Werk "Sacred Geometry" niedergelegt. Das Erscheinen eines dritten fertiggestellten Bandes hat er leider nicht mehr erlebt.

Als Architekt hielt er am Althergebrachten fest wie es seiner konservativen Natur entsprach. Aber innerhalb dieser Begrenzung war er ein Könner. Und ich sehe ihn vor mir, wie er, leise vor sich hinsummend, riesige Details mit unglaublicher Schnelligkeit auf das Reissbrett hexte, Schwierigkeiten mit heiterer Gelassenheit und Humor begegnend, etwa mit Redensarten wie :"Das kann uns nicht kratzen" oder "wenns nicht passt wirds passend gemacht".

Dieser Mann nun, geschaffen für ein ruhiges Beamtendasein, heitre Geselligkeit und die stille schöpferische Arbeit des Künstlers und Gelehrten, hatte kein leichtes Leben. Die Nazis rissen ihn heraus aus der gesicherten Stellung eines preussischen Baubeamten in Königsberg. Er kam in ein Konzentrationslager. Und schliesslich musste er, der so tief in der deutschen Kultur verwurzelt war, nach England flüchten. Erst nach dem Krieg konnte er seine Familie nachkommen lassen. Dann verlor er durch einen schrecklichen Unglücksfall sein reizendes Töchterchen, und später starb ihm seine Frau, sein gutes Klärchen.

Er hat diese Schicksalsschläge getragen wie ein Mann.
Aber dann ward ihm das grosse Glück, nocheinmal eine
Lebensgefährtin zu finden, das "Glück seines Alters" wie
er sagte, seine gute Marthe. Sie schuf ihm wieder ein
wirkliches Heim, in dem er eine reiche Geselligkeit ausübte.
Da gab es keinen Sonntag ohne Freunde. Denn er war ein geselliger
Mensch. Das wissen wir vom Circle am besten, unserm Architekten-
verein, den er vor nunmehr 20 Jahren mitbegründete und der
ihm soviel bedeutete. Jetzt, ohne ihn - wird der Circle nie
wieder ganz das Gleiche sein.

Liebe Freunde, ein aufrechter Mann und liebenswerter Freund
ist von uns gegangen, ein Mann, ~~xixXxxx~~, der das Beste einer
vergangenen Epoche verkörperte. Für ihn sowiss gilt das Wort
seines geliebten Goethe:

Wie an dem Tag, der dich der Welt verliehn
Die Sonne stand zum Grusse der Planeten
Bist ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ sogleich und fort und fort gediehn
Nach dem ~~xxxx~~ Gesetz, wonach du angetreten.

So must du sein, dir kannst du nicht entfliehn,
So sagten schon Sybillen, so Propheten;
Und keine Zeit und keine Macht zerstückelt
Geprägte Form, die lebend sich entwickelt.

"T H E C I R C L E"

Professional Group of Architects, Engineers, Planners and Designers

lädt auf D o n n e r s t a g, den 1 5. M a i, 8 U h r abends, seine Mitglieder und Freunde zu einem SUPER - UNTERHALTUNGSABEND ein in den BLUE DANUBE CLUB, 153 Finchley Road, nahe Swiss Cottage Station.

Diese in ihrer Art - und auch sonst! - einmalige Veranstaltung kann als würdige Fortsetzung des Festival of Britain 1951 betrachtet werden. Zur Feier des vielleicht 85. Geburtstages von L U D W I G T H O M A gelangt dessen Komödie

E R S T E R K L A S S E

Bauernschwank in einem Akt,

im Grossen Saal des Blue Danube Club zur Londoner Uraufführung.

Die Mitwirkung von Sir Lawrence Olivier, Sir Ralph Richardson, John Gielgud, Vivian Leigh und Dame Sybil Thorndyke kam nicht in Frage, denn die Insel-Insulaner Architekten, überlastet von beruflicher Arbeit, haben beschlossen, zur Entspannung von ihren ernsten Pflichten sich an diesem Abend nur "spielend" zu betätigen.

V e r z e i c h n i s
der im Stück auf- und abtretenden (meistens aber sitzenden)
P e r s ö n l i c h k e i t e n
(in der Reihenfolge ihres Sich-Bemerkbar-Machens)

Stüve, Handlungsreisender aus Neu-Ruppin	George Lesser+
von Rakinsky, Assessor	Emilian Matoušek
Lotte, seine Frau	Elfriede Lesser
von Scheibler, kgl. bayerischer Ministerialrat	James Wolfson+
der Zugführer	Albert Oppenheim+
Josef Filser, Ökonom und Abgeordneter	Fritz Ruhemann
Marie Filser, seine Frau	Irmgard Schmitt++
Sylvester Gsottmaier, Ökonom	Leo Strass

\+ Eisenbahn-Betriebs- und -Bau-Praktikant Erster Klasse.
++ importiert aus Trudering, einem wichtigen Haltepunkt des Zuges.

Die Handlung rollt in einem Abteil Erster Klasse eines Eilzuges durch Oberbayern ab.
Das expressionistische Expresszug-Interieur ebenso wie sämtliche Telegraphendrähte entworfen von Edgar Hoenig.

Nach der Vorstellung werden die ihrer Rollen entkleideten Darsteller den Mut haben, sich unter das zahlreich erschienene Publikum zu mischen, und zwar u n t e n im E r f r i s c h u n g s r a u m (auch Erster Klasse!), wo Frau F. Kohn, C.O.D., ihre höchst kontinentalen Schlecker- und Bäckereien verschleissen wird.

Unkosten-Beitrag: 3/- am Abend, 2/6d im Vorverkauf.

Vorverkauf: 1) persönlich durch Frau F. Kohn, 153 Finchley Road, (Basement) täglich (ausser Montags) ab 12 Uhr.
2) brieflich durch Frau E. Nadelmann, 58 Belsize Park, N.W.3. hierfür bitte den Streifen hierunter auszufüllen und unter Beifügung des Betrages einzusenden.

- - - -

WEDNESDAY 20 SEPTEMBER

August						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

September						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

October						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

1944

H.J.Reifenberg, 23,Belsize Avenue, N.W.3. Pri.1205.

THE LEBANON HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

Scheme of Appeal.

1.Neuro-Surgical Unit
Operational Theatre

End of The Circle Collection